

MP stabbed at London meeting

Mr Michael O'Halloran, the SDP member of Parliament, was stabbed last night while speaking in his constituency, Islington, North. He was at a hall in Archway Close, Halloway, north London.

A man leapt at him and plunged a knife into his hand. People in the audience leapt on the attacker and restrained him until the police arrived.

Mr O'Halloran was taken to hospital but was said last night not to have been seriously hurt.

Shell loses claim for £24m

Lord Denning yesterday rejected Shell International Petroleum's £24m insurance claim against Lloyd's over the theft of oil carried by the scuttled tanker Salem. The theft was not covered by the insurance policy because the cargo had not been "taken at sea", he ruled in the Appeal Court.

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Law report, page 2

Jeers and cheers for Thatcher

Mrs Margaret Thatcher was met by about 300 jeering demonstrators when she revisited her old school in Grantham, Lincolnshire, for the first time since she became Prime Minister. But there were cheers when she entered the school and was greeted by the 670 pupils.

Fall expected in inflation

Whitehall is confident that inflation is on a downward trend. The year-on-year increase in prices was 12 per cent in January for the third consecutive month.

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Speed backs Tomahawk

Mr Keith Speed, a former Navy minister, is urging the Government to reconsider the Tomahawk sea-launched cruise missile, as a more cost-effective successor to the Polaris instead of the Trident II.

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Lagos welcomes the Pope

The Pope meets a young Nigerian during a colourful ceremony in Lagos welcoming him to the country. In a speech greeting President Shagari he criticized interference in African affairs by outside powers and predicted that the continent would around the rest of the world if allowed to develop on its own.

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Lead in petrol

Mrs Thatcher's claim that European regulations preclude a ban on lead in petrol was refuted by CLEAR, the anti-pollution organization, which said the should fight the case in Brussels using the same attitude that she took over Britain's EEC Budget contribution.

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Foot promise

Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader has promised to change councils' legal status so that their financial rights and powers are more clearly defined.

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No Chelsea ban

The ban on Chelsea supporters attending away games was lifted by the Football Association after five attempts to enforce it.

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Carrington makes three demands on Poland

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Feb 12

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, today called on the Soviet Union to stop its direct and indirect pressure on Poland "exerted to frustrate the clear aspirations of the Polish people for national renewal".

In a well received speech to the European Security Review Conference here, he went on to make three demands of the regime in Warsaw, which have emerged as the joint Western position at this conference. They are: prompt ending of martial law; release of those detained; and resumption of a national dialogue in which both Solidarity and the Catholic Church participate.

"The moment of truth can no longer be evaded. The health, not just of the European security process but also of East-West relations in Europe depends on closing the gap which today is all too obvious to our people," the Foreign Secretary declared. "The value of the Helsinki process will be lost if we do not soon have some evidence that these principles will be respected in practice by every participating state."

Lord Carrington spoke without any hindrance or repetition of Tuesday's obstruction by the Polish and Soviet delegations after the meeting agreed to procedure proposed by Dr Wilfried Pahr, the Austrian Foreign Minister. In a concerted move by the neutrals, he suggested an all-day-long session without an arbitrary break at lunchtime. This met with an immediate consensus while the Russians stayed silent. Portugal took over the chair today.

Lord Carrington, talking later to reporters, argued that it was "a little bit too soon" to adjourn the Madrid conference until autumn, as the Swiss have suggested, in order to await possible improvements in Poland. But, like several other Western delegations today, he insisted that the main object must be to ensure no conference break.

He pointed out that the 1975 Helsinki Accords by Poland and the Soviet Union, Lord Carrington observed: "There is no consideration that can be invoked which justifies the degree of Soviet intervention in Polish internal affairs which we have seen. I call on the Soviet Union to respect Poland's fundamental right to solve her own problems free from foreign interference." If

the West had ignored what had happened in Poland and the complicity of the Soviet Union, it would have constituted an open invitation for something even more serious.

The Foreign Secretary emphasized that the British Government recognized Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union. But he went on to outline a four-fold Soviet responsibility for internal developments in Poland since August, 1980. There had been a sustained campaign of public and secret pressure on Warsaw to secure the suppression of a popular movement, threatening military manoeuvres; involvement in secret preparations for imposing martial law; and preventing news of developments from reaching the Polish people through jamming of broadcasts by Soviet transmitters at Smolensk and Kaliningrad.

Referring to the use of force to impose the will of the regime on Polish workers, Lord Carrington noted that the violence and deaths had not been the cause but the consequence of introducing martial law. The evidence so far prevented the West, he said, from taking the regime's assurances about restoring civil liberties at face value.

M. Claude Chysson, the French Foreign Minister, who was prevented on Tuesday from addressing the conference, prefaced his speech today with the remarks: "Everything comes to pass, even the turn of France. How some delegations must have feared this freedom of expression if they dedicated so many hours to arbitrary obstructionist manoeuvres!"

He told the Soviet Union that the suppression of civil liberties would be the price required for achieving stability in Europe. The Helsinki process was never intended to cement positions in Europe forever but, on the contrary, to permit the evolution which the people of Europe desired.

Today's arrangement to "work more often 22 speeches was worked out at a meeting by six neutral countries last night. Dr Franz Ciska, the Austrian permanent delegate, told reporters today he believed the Russians had dropped their obstructionist tactics, realizing they had proved counter-productive.

It was agreed tonight that the next plenary session will be held on Wednesday. No decision was taken on adjourning the Madrid meeting.

Nato summit switch, page 4

Polish pilot flies his family to the West

West Berlin, Feb 12.—A Polish Airlines pilot today diverted his aircraft from an internal flight to bring his family to West Berlin, in a hijacking that apparently went unnoticed by the two security guards on board.

The Antonov-24 of the Polish state airline, Lot, was on a flight from Warsaw to Wrocław in western Poland. The flight should have lasted just over an hour, but 90 minutes after take-off the surprised passengers found themselves in West Berlin.

The aircraft, landed at the United States military air base of Tempelhof at 8.51 am. The pilot, his wife, their two daughters, aged two and three, his cousin and his wife with their 14-month-old baby girl all remained in West Berlin, according to United States military sources.

Two security guards, who had been among the 19 passengers, remained on board while the others were questioned by West Berlin police in the air terminal building.

The police said that no one in the passenger cabin had apparently noticed the change of course.

The co-pilot and one other male passenger were to remain in West Berlin, but the remaining passengers would return to Warsaw as soon as Lot provided a new crew. The airline had already offered to do so, they said.

There have been five other hijackings of Polish aircraft to West Berlin so far, and several attempts have been made by Polish security guards before leaving Polish air space. Today's hijack was the first such incident since martial law was declared in Poland on December 13.

The authorities have tried to discourage hijackers by imposing stiff jail sentences—Reuters.



Mr Hu Yaobang (centre), who became Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party last June, gives a public demonstration of the new broom sweeping clean. Mr Hu assumed his post after the demotion of Mr Hua Guofeng, successor to Chairman Mao. It is common for photographs to be issued of China's leaders performing everyday tasks, such as helping with work on a dam or mingling with labourers on a commune. Peking released this photograph yesterday, possibly because of speculation about the absence from public view over the past three weeks of Party leaders.

Ulster boys' sex inquiry in chaos after walkout

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

The inquiry into the Kinross Boys' Home homosexual scandal faced collapse within hours of opening in Belfast yesterday when three members of the investigating committee resigned because they said major criminal aspects of the affair had still not been dealt with.

Professor Norman Tait of Lancaster University, Professor Olive Stevenson of Keele University and Dr Stanley Worrell, a former headmaster of Methodist College, Belfast, withdrew from the inquiry after Mr Richard Ferguson, QC, the committee's legal adviser announced that he was taking no further part in the proceedings as he believed it was a useless exercise.

They said they had been assured that the police were satisfied that all major criminal aspects of the affair had been disposed of, but further inquiry proved that was not the case.

They added: "We do not therefore believe that it would be right to continue our investigation until these matters

have been satisfactorily resolved."

Mr Stephen McGonagle, the chairman, said that his committee no longer existed, but he would remain in office until Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland decided what should be done.

Mr McGonagle, the former Northern Ireland ombudsman, said last night that he was disappointed by the resignations. "I think that the care of children is of paramount importance to me. It takes priority over any form of investigation into any kind of incidents which took place in this home."

The committee was set up last month by Mr Prior to investigate the failure to identify malpractices in certain children's homes in Northern Ireland which resulted in convictions for sexual offences against children in Government care.

There have been persistent pressures for a full judicial inquiry, repeated yesterday by Mr Gerard Fitt, MP for West Belfast, who said he had told the committee he was dissatisfied with the scope of their investigation which gave insufficient protection to witnesses. He said the committee's terms of reference were too restrictive.

Mr Ferguson said Mr McGonagle had been given an impossible brief. The strength and seriousness of the allegations were of such a nature that only a full public inquiry would satisfy the community that things were being done properly.

Dr Worrell said last night that he and his two colleagues had felt their task impossible while serious criminal investigations were taking place into the homes (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

"It was becoming apparent that we should not be able to avoid identifying individuals, finding out that X did this and Y did that. We are going to start trespassing on criminal matters and we are not properly constituted to go into that."

There was no urgent crisis in the homes and criminal investigations should be cleared up before any inquiry could be resumed, he said.

BR could be switching to Aslef line

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

British Rail is considering agreeing to pay the 3 per cent rise to locomotive drivers for rapid but non-binding arbitration on drivers' hours within the railway industry's own negotiating machinery.

If Lord McCarthy makes a recommendation to that effect the British Railways Board could agree on Tuesday, provided it was underwritten by a statement making it clear that the drivers' eight-hour day was now open for modification.

The move would mean a reference, possibly within days, of the flexible rostering issue to the Railway Staff National Tribunal (RSNT), also chaired by Lord McCarthy. As such it would be seen as a substantial shift towards the terms sought by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen for any inquiry into the productivity issue at the heart of the dispute.

Nevertheless, one view gaining ground within British Rail is that Aslef, which has long argued for the industry's own machinery to be used, could hardly ignore the findings of the RSNT, if as British Rail hopes, it came down in favour of ending the drivers' eight-hour day.

Sir Peter Parker, BR's chair-

man indicated yesterday that he would not be prepared to carry out a West European tour in June (Mohsin Alin writes).

Sir Peter said in a BBC Radio interview he hoped that if, as expected, the inquiry recommended the 3 per cent rise it would also insist that it be paid in the context of the undertaking on productivity given by Aslef and the other unions in the summer.

He added: "I do not want to be told to pay the 3 per cent for nothing, to pay the 3 per cent and to go into more talks. The other unions have stopped talking and are doing things. I want a fixed commitment."

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR), yesterday repeated his criticism of the Aslef dispute. "It was the wrong dispute at the wrong time about the wrong issue. It has damaged not only the industry but the relations between both unions."

He said similar deals on flexible rostering to those being offered by Aslef were being accepted at local level in meetings of NUR guards. On Eastern Region a quarter of guards had agreed flexible rosters.

Reagan to visit Britain

Washington, Feb 11.—President Reagan will visit London and Bonn in addition to Paris and Rome during a West European tour in June (Mohsin Alin writes).

The White House today announced that the President will be in Britain from June 7 to 9 at the invitation of the Queen and Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister.

President Reagan will arrive in Bonn on June 9 to attend a Nato summit meeting on June 10 and then return to Washington. He will also attend an economic summit meeting in France and have an audience with the Pope in Rome before flying to Britain.

Secretary of State for Trade,

Thirteen lost after lifeboat from crippled ship sinks

By David Cross

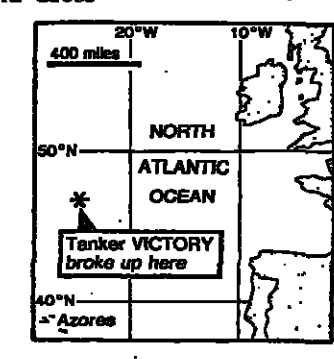
Thirteen crewmen from the crippled Greek tanker Victory were believed to have died yesterday within sight of the lifeboats from the ship as they were on broke up in a violent Atlantic storm.

Radio messages from ships and aircraft sent to the area, 800 miles south-west of Land's End, said that 30 survivors were seen after the lifeboat went down. Winds blowing up to 50 knots and waves 50ft high had earlier broken the back of the Victory, a 12,487-ton vessel on its way from Florida to Liverpool with a cargo of molasses.

The 13 missing crewmen, including officers, took to the lifeboats from the front section of the stricken ship. About 18 others were left apparently without lifeboats or life rafts, clinging for their lives to the debris from the front section of the vessel.

Rescue ships and aircraft which answered SOS calls from the Victory stood helplessly as the heavy seas and strong winds made rescue attempts impossible. An RAF Nimrod aircraft, which joined the search after first light, dropped eight inflatable dinghies close to the stern section before abandoning the search when times engulfed the Nimrod's flight deck. The aircraft later landed safely in the Azores.

Two American aircraft, an Orion and a C130, were on their way to the Victory yesterday afternoon with medical teams on board. If weather



conditions permitted, they were to be parachuted into the sea with their own rescue craft and medical equipment. They would then remain with any rescued seamen until calmer weather.

According to Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence, which was providing most of the information on the shipwreck yesterday, the first distress signal from the Victory came at 0100 GMT. The message read: "We are sinking." A couple of hours later a Belgian vessel, the Potomac, which was the first to reach the Victory, radioed that the ship had broken in two.

One man drowned and another was missing when a Spanish trawler Playa Finiciera sank in the Channel off Cap Gris-Nez after colliding with a Danish tanker.

The remaining six crew were picked up by the tanker, the Svengul-Maersk.

Wider strike threatened at Heathrow

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

British Airways hopes to avert four of five flights due out of Heathrow airport, London, this weekend despite a railway-style strike by 2,000 ground staff over flexible work rostering.

Volunteers including BA pilots yesterday kept the airline in business by loading travellers' baggage into planes, but the disruption of services is expected to increase after a decision by the Transport and General Workers' Union to make the dispute official.

Union officials issued a warning last night that the dispute, which has affected only short-haul BA flights, could spread to other European airlines, which are also serviced by BA staff, could be grounded.

There were no plans for talks between BA management and the union on the disrupted new working arrangements. The airline said it wanted flexible rostering of the kind sought by British Rail to allow shifts varying from seven to nine hours.

Mr John Collier, a union official, said the action was taken after the airline's refusal to recognize existing agreements.

Political split over licences for Laker

By Michael Bailey, Transport Correspondent

A deep political split was developing last night over whether Sir Freddie Laker should be given licences for his "People's Airline", and how quickly.

Government sentiment from Mrs Margaret Thatcher down has tended to favour Laker, but Labour scepticism towards a resurgence is now being shared by some Tory backbenchers.

At the centre was the non-political Civil Aviation Authority which insisted that statutory duties to protect the consumer and the aviation industry must be fulfilled and could take weeks at least.

Sir Freddie described the dismissal of 1,700 of his former staff by the receivers as "shattering, frightening, disastrous", and gave a warning that licences would have to be issued immediately to start giving some of them jobs again.

He later denied that he was playing a game of brinkmanship with the CAA. "It's people's livelihoods we are talking about and I do not play cards or Russian roulette or brinkmanship with people's livelihoods."

But the CAA insisted that there was no chance of a "quickie". Statutory procedures had to be gone through to allow appeals and counter appeals and they could take weeks in the case of suspension of a licence; months for a new licence.

They had been highly embarrassed by a broadcast statement by Lord Boyd-Carpenter, a former chairman of the CAA, yesterday that the authority had "quickie" procedures available. A spokesman said: "That is certainly not so where other interests are deeply affected and a decision as is obviously the case here."

Mr John Smith, shadow trade secretary, demanded an inquiry into Laker Airways collapse before Sir Freddie was granted any new licences, and asked Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade,

to hold up the Laker-Lonrho deal until all Laker Airways' debts are met.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, Conservative member for Birmingham, Selly Oak, is to meet Mr Biffen next week to express fears—shared by a number of other Tory backbenchers—over government backing for a resurrected Laker airline.

The offer by Mr Tiny Rowland, Lonrho chairman, to pay back Laker passengers who had lost on the crash was wonderful Mr Beaumont-Dark said. But the offer should have come from Sir Freddie first.

In Spain the Spanish Hotels Federation said that its thousands of member hotels may not provide beds for the companies which bought Laker's holiday subsidiaries until all Laker debts to the hotels, estimated at £16m, were paid.

The dismissal of 1,700 Laker staff, leaving 300 for essential duties while the receivers complete their business, was announced in a letter from the receivers yesterday in which appreciation was expressed for staff cooperation.

Reactions by staff to the dismissals, with statutory redundancy entitlement, were mixed. "We have no complaints," said Captain Gordon Steer, general secretary of the flight crew staff association, who still has his job. "The redundancies were expected. You cannot expect the receiver to keep the staff when the airline is grounded. The crew are quite encouraged by the fact that Sir Freddie is talking about setting up another airline."

But hostess Linda Kempton said: "If disputes set up again it will be without me. Many of us have lost our trust in Laker Airways. Sir Freddie has just been interested in getting himself out of the mire."

Sir Freddie, who wrote to staff this week, had an appreciation of the staff's position. "I am sure that many of you will be interested in getting themselves out of the mire."

In the United States, the Civil Aeronautics Board said Laker's licences to use their airports were still valid.

Leading articles, Letters, page 7

Speed has doubts over £6,000m Trident purchase

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Growing doubts among Conservative MPs about the high cost of the Trident missile were voiced in a speech by Mr Keith Speed, former Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Navy, last night. He urged the Government to reconsider the submarine cruise missile, the Tomahawk, as the most cost-effective successor to Polaris.

Mr Speed said that new and important developments to the Tomahawk, which is to be deployed in Britain in its ground-launched role, included the development of a vertical launcher so that a considerable number of missiles could be launched from a submarine or surface ship.

The Tomahawk was rejected in 1980 partly because the launching time was too slow.

Mr Speed's intervention comes at a time when Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, is pressing the Cabinet for a decision to purchase the Trident B missile (D5) from the United States in place of the Trident I, at an estimated cost of at least £6,000m in 1980 prices, or about £1,000m more than Trident I. Critics of the programme put the cost at up to £10,000m.

Mr Speed, speaking at Bethersden, Kent, said that he supported the decision in July, 1980, to buy Trident I because of the Government's publicly stated belief that it would not affect the strengthening of our conventional forces.

"Since then a growing number of people who are anxious that we should play our full part nuclear and conventional, in Nato have started to express doubts as to whether our economy and our defence needs can successfully contain the minimum viable conventional forces needed for our national interest and our Nato contribution, together with the Trident programme."

Mr Speed agreed with Mr Nott that the American decision to go for Trident II meant Britain had to follow.

To proceed with Trident required two assumptions. The first was that, because it would not enter service before 1994-95, the next two governments at least, whatever their political complexion, must give the programme their support.

Secondly, any price above about £7,000m at 1981 prices must cast severe doubt on whether Britain could maintain the conventional forces it needed. The real alternative, technical and political investigation.

It was an excellent missile; its range approached 2,000 miles, not far short of Polaris, and no doubt could be developed. It could be carried by every submarine in the Navy and fitted to surface ships.

Title of 'The Times' transferred from TNL

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The titles of *The Times* and *Sunday Times* have been transferred from the ownership of Times Newspapers Ltd to its parent company, News International, it was announced last night.

News International, answering a question put to them by *The Times* National Union of Journalists negotiators, said the decision to transfer the titles had been taken "towards the end of last year" by the board of Times Newspapers Ltd.

No official explanation for the move was given last night. But it could be seen as increasing the leverage of Mr Rupert Murdoch, the company's chairman, in his present attempt to seek a reduction of 600 jobs. One consequence is that he could retain the titles after closing the newspapers and liquidating TNL if he fails to reach agreements with the printing trade unions.

The decision was taken without the knowledge of the independent national directors of *The Times* who are members of the separate board of Times Newspaper Holdings Ltd, of which Mr Murdoch is also chairman.

The company spokesman, Mr Arthur Britten, said last night that the issue was "not within the authority or discretion of the independent national directors".

One of the five independent directors, Lord Dacre of Glanton, however, criticised the transfer saying: "Prima facie it seems to me a violation of the terms on which the papers were secured by News International and in any sense I regard it as a gross incivility that it should have been done behind the backs of the national directors. The proprietor met the national directors on January 12 and said nothing about it." He added: "The national directors will take notice of this."

Mr Britten, corporate relations director of News International, said last night: "The decision was taken at a board meeting of Times Newspapers Ltd towards the end of last year at which the editors of both papers were present."

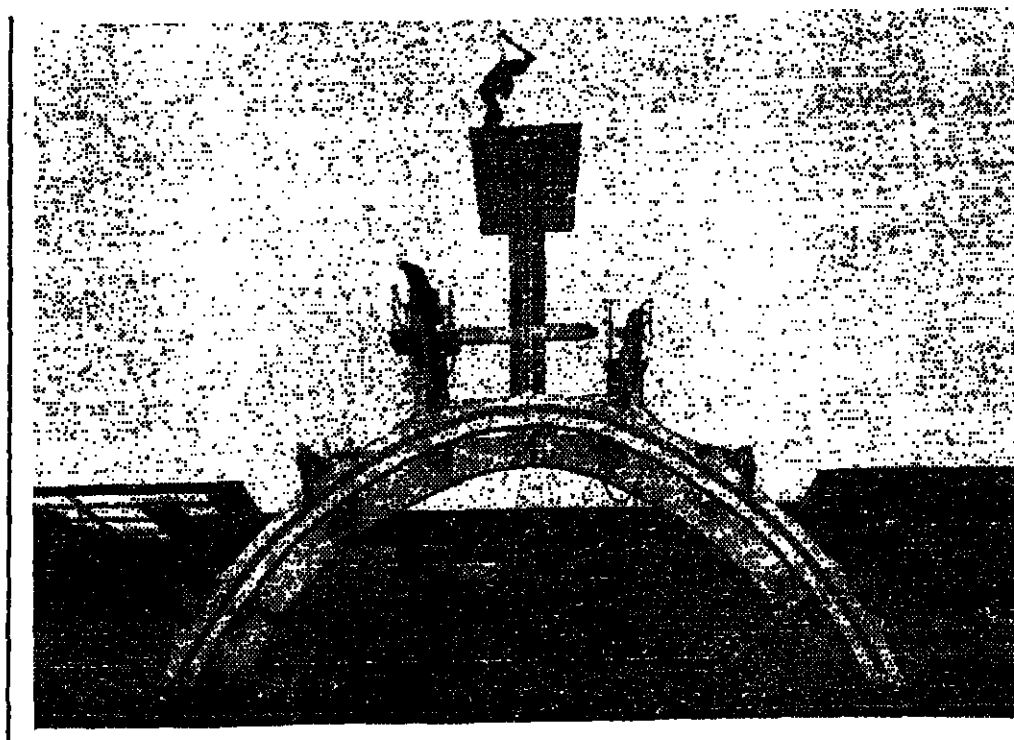
The conditions attached to Government approval of News International's purchase of the newspapers stated to the Commons in January, last year, by Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, provided, among other points, at 21(d) that News International shall not "without the consent of a majority of the independent national directors... do anything of procedure or permit anything of procedure to be done which would result in the sale or otherwise disposing of any interest in *The Times* or *The Sunday Times*."

Mr Britten said that the view that the transfer of ownership constituted with the condition was contrary to legal advice given to News International.

Mr Gerald Long, TNL's managing director, was asked earlier this week by NUJ negotiators a "taking at sea" which would be the fate of the titles.

Mr Britten said last night: "The titles are still, as they have always been, within the scope of the undertakings given by News International to the minister."

The national directors had now been told.



At work: Demolition under way. At play: The pool as it was in 1957.

Divers lose a touch of style

From Our Correspondent, Weston-super-Mare

Demolition of the listed diving stage at Weston-super-Mare's open air swimming pool has started. What was once considered to be one of the most stylish diving platforms in Britain is to make way for an improvement scheme.

The new look will cost more than £800,000 and means changing the pool into an outdoor leisure centre. A feature will be a small heated pool with a wave machine and a children's paddling pool. There will be a sunbathing area, a children's play area, and possibly a roller-skating rink.

The diving stage was listed last year by the Department of the Environment as being of outstanding interest and design. Woodspring District Council, which owns the pool, had to apply for permission to demolish it.

The pool, which opened in 1937, is to stay closed all this summer for work to continue on the improvement scheme. It is hoped to open again early in the 1983 season.

Foot pledge to councils

From David Walker, Sheffield

Labour leaders yesterday pledged radical changes in the "precarious and absurd" legal status of local councils.

Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, and Mr Gerald Kaufman, MP, its environment spokesman, promised big reductions in the role of the district auditor service and its investigations into council finances; a clear statement of councils' rights and power; protection against legal suits by "mean-minded" ratepayers; and the retention of property and at the same time local authorities will be free to make their own decisions.

Mr Kaufman spoke of the need to obey the law, but conceded that the Conservative government was a 39 per cent a year rise in rents since the Conservatives took power.

He stopped short of promising repeal of local legislation which would give the Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Nicholas Ridley, the power to overrule local decisions.

Lead-free petrol challenge to Thatcher

By George Brock

European regulations should be little or no hindrance to a ban on lead in petrol, CLEAR, the lead-free air campaign, said yesterday in reply to Mrs Margaret Thatcher's defence of the Government's position.

Attacking the Prime Minister's claim that EEC regulations would not allow it and that British car manufacturers would be held back if they were out of line with other European countries, Mr Des Wilson, chairman of CLEAR, said the Prime Minister should take the same attitude over lead in petrol as she took over Britain's budget contribution to the EEC.

"The precedent has been established. The question now is whether she has the same resolve when it comes to mental health as she had when the issue was money," he said.

Manufacturers had shown that making cars which ran on lead-free petrol was no obstacle to selling in countries which had not moved towards lead-free petrol. "By making cars to run on lead-free petrol and they will also run on leaded petrol, British car manufacturers will extend their export opportunities."

CLEAR said legal advice suggested that there was no restriction on selling lead-free petrol nor any constraint on making lead-free petrol engines.

"If lead-free petrol was available in Britain about 30 per cent of cars on the road would not be able to use it. So we could take enormous steps towards lead-free petrol without contravening the EEC regulations," Mr Wilson said.

A survey into lead levels among children in Leeds has not shown serious risks to health. The survey, by health officials, monitored 533 children aged under 12, including the children of lead workers.

No serious pollution was found and all groups tested satisfied EEC recommendations. A report on the survey says that there has been a substantial improvement among the children of workers at the National Lead Institute in Thorpe. A survey of them in November 1979 showed levels above EEC regulations.

Science report New hope in fight against cancer

By the Staff of "Nature"

The molecular structure of the last of the three main types of interferon has been determined. It is very different from that of the other two, raising hopes that the gamma interferon, which is better able to fight viral disease and cancer, than either alpha or beta interferon, may be more successful in treating cancer than the other interferons.

The relatively simple gamma interferon, so far available in small quantities, has, in some laboratory tests, seemed to be more active in halting the growth of cells than either alpha or beta interferon. Furthermore, gamma interferon is the kind that predominates in human lymphocytes, cells of the immune system which are thought to play some role in suppressing the growth of tumours. There is therefore some hope that gamma interferon will be more successful in treating cancer than the other interferons.

Consequently there have been feverish attempts, not least among genetic engineers, to produce sufficient quantities of gamma interferon to put it to the test. A crucial step in this direction has now been taken by Dr David Goeddel and his colleagues at Genentech Inc, of San Francisco, in collaboration with Dr Donald Walker and Dr Sherry Berger of the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland.

Using genetic engineering, they have obtained both bacterial and mammalian cells which can produce gamma interferon while growing in continuous culture. They have also succeeded in deducing the molecular structure of gamma interferon for the first time.

The structure directly determined by Dr Goeddel and his colleagues is that of the gamma interferon from the genes of mammalian cells. It is a simple matter to deduce the structure of the interferon molecule. That bears little resemblance to that of alpha or beta interferon.

However, Professor Lois Epstein, commenting on the structures in the same issue of *Nature*, claims to have found sufficient similarities to make it less puzzling that the biological activities of all three interferons are virtually indistinguishable. Neither the bacterial nor the mammalian cells are yet producing sufficient gamma interferon for it to be purified and tested clinically.

Source: *Nature*, Vol. 295, Page 503, Feb 11, 1982.

Associated fails to get sole ownership of 'Standard'

By Philip Robinson

Attempts by Lord Rothermere's Associated Newspapers, publisher of the *Daily Mail*, to become sole owner of London's only evening newspaper, *The Standard*, have failed.

Lord Rothermere owns half *The Standard*. The other half is held by Express Newspapers, which is headed by Lord Matthews and owned by Trafalgar House, the property group. Lord Matthews said last night: "There is no way he will get it. I would not sell our half to him. It stays with Trafalgar House or goes into the new company, Fleet Holdings."

It was Trafalgar's plan to float off its publishing interests, which include the *Daily Express*, *Sunday Express*, *Daily Star*, *Morgan Grampian* magazines, the *South Wales Argus* and half *The Standard*, into Fleet Holdings, a new company to be set up to manage the dispute over ownership.

Under a clause in the original partnership agreement, made 16 months ago when Associated closed the *Evening News*, before either party transfers its share, the first option must be given to the other.

Associated directors were said to be abroad last night and not available for comment. But informal talks between them and the Express before the Fleet Holdings deal was approved by Trafalgar House shareholders last month indicated that there was strong opposition to including *The Standard* in the arrangements.

It is argued that putting Express Newspapers' half share into Fleet would constitute a change of ownership and trigger the first option.

Court of Appeal

Diverted oil cargo not 'taken at sea'

Shell International Petroleum Co Ltd v Gibbs (The Salem)

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Kerr and Lord Justice Goff

[Judgment delivered February 12]

Where shipowners, as co-conspirators, loaded a cargo of oil in Kuwait pretending it was for a voyage to Europe but intending to divert it to South Africa, the cargo was "taken at sea" within the meaning of a Lloyd's ship and goods (SG) marine insurance policy.

The Court of Appeal in reserved judgments allowed an appeal by the defendant, Mr Caryl Anthony Vaughan Gibbs, from Mr Justice Mustill's judgment on April 9, 1981 (1181) 2 Lloyd's Rep 310 for the plaintiffs, Shell International Petroleum Co Ltd, on their claim to recover their loss under the SG policy issued by the defendant and his fellow underwriters.

The court held that the plaintiffs could not recover for 180,000 tons of oil discharged at Durban but could recover in respect of 15,000 tons left on the ship and subsequently lost when she was scuttled.

The Lloyd's policy stated: "Touching the adventures and perils which we the assureds are contented to bear... they are of the seas... takings at sea... and any other perils, losses and misfortunes, that have or shall come to the hurt, detriment or damage of the goods and merchandise... and ship... or any part thereof."

Mr John Goble, QC and Mr Michael Dean, QC, for the defendant; Mr Gordon Pollock, QC and Mr Bernard Eder for Shell.

Shell International Petroleum Co Ltd v Gibbs (The Salem)

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Kerr and Lord Justice Goff

[Judgment delivered February 12]

Where shipowners, as co-conspirators, loaded a cargo of oil in Kuwait pretending it was for a voyage to Europe but intending to divert it to South Africa, the cargo was "taken at sea" within the meaning of a Lloyd's ship and goods (SG) marine insurance policy.

The Court of Appeal in reserved judgments allowed an appeal by the defendant, Mr Caryl Anthony Vaughan Gibbs, from Mr Justice Mustill's judgment on April 9, 1981 (1181) 2 Lloyd's Rep 310 for the plaintiffs, Shell International Petroleum Co Ltd, on their claim to recover their loss under the SG policy issued by the defendant and his fellow underwriters.

The court held that the plaintiffs could not recover for 180,000 tons of oil discharged at Durban but could recover in respect of 15,000 tons left on the ship and subsequently lost when she was scuttled.

The Lloyd's policy stated: "Touching the adventures and perils which we the assureds are contented to bear... they are of the seas... takings at sea... and any other perils, losses and misfortunes, that have or shall come to the hurt, detriment or damage of the goods and merchandise... and ship... or any part thereof."

Mr John Goble, QC and Mr Michael Dean, QC, for the defendant; Mr Gordon Pollock, QC and Mr Bernard Eder for Shell.

Law Report February 13 1982

Don't worry' creates new tenancy

South West Water Authority v Palmer and Another

Before Mr Justice Cynyn [Judgment delivered February 12]

Where the town clerk of a corporation told the defendant "don't worry" when he had only a 364-day agricultural tenancy, as opposed to a yearly tenancy protected under the Agricultural Holdings Act 1948, he was creating a new tenancy.

There had been no "taking at sea" in the present case. From the moment the oil was pumped to the ship, it was in the hands of the shipowners and the master, as co-conspirators, pretended to hold the cargo for the benefit of the shipowners and in reality intended to deliver it to South Africa.

The question was whether the loss of the cargo was one of the perils insured against. It was not barratry which occurred only when there was an act done against the owner of the vessel.

Was it a "taking at sea"? His Lordship thought that it was a taking in port as soon as the oil was pumped into the vessel. Since the master gave a bill of lading for the cargo, it was taken at sea.

Court of Appeal

Writing does not invalidate vote

Ruffe v Rogers and Another

Before Lord Denning Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice Goff

[Judgment delivered February 11]

A ballot paper on which the voter wrote the candidate's name and political party in the appropriate box rather than indicating his preference for one of the candidates was not invalid. It was a valid vote.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by Mr Dudley James Rogers, the Conservative candidate in the local government election in Exeter, a question had arisen as to the validity of the election. A question had arisen as to the validity of the election. A question had arisen as to the validity of the election.

There were four candidates on the ballot paper handed to the voter. On the right hand side after "Ruffe" the voter did not put a cross as he ought to have done. He just wrote in "Ruffe Liberal".

The result of the election as the returning officer recorded it was: Ruffe Liberal 1,519; Rogers 1,519 and Ruffe 1,517. He declared Rogers, the Conservative candidate, to be elected.

Ruffe v Rogers and Another

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Fowler to seek private health cash for NHS

By Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent

A growing partnership between the National Health Service and private health care is being sought by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

It is understood that the minister wants links to be forged in several different directions, and intends to bring about an irreversible shift in the relationship between private and public health systems.

The Government is expected to demand that private hospitals and clinics should make a hard cash contribution towards the training of nurses recruited from the NHS.

That money could then be used to improve conditions for NHS nurses, for whom the department is trying to find a new pay determination system.

It is also thought that the NHS could benefit directly from opening private facilities to high-risk NHS patients whenever spare capacity is available.

It is part of the case for private medicine that the alternative system takes pressure off the public health service. Such arguments would be reinforced if ministers could use private health facilities for NHS patients.

Government sources also indicate that there is scope for putting private capital into the NHS from the sale of surplus hospital land. It is thought that funds raised in that way could be used directly to bolster health care locally.

The department is to be asked to survey hospital land

Benefit plea on asbestos disease victims

By David Nicholson-Lord

A government-prompted inquiry into industrial disease caused by asbestos is likely to recommend broadening the categories of qualifying illness so that more workers are awarded public compensation.

The inquiry by the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, was set up in the face of growing concern that anomalies in social security legislation were leading to legitimate cases of asbestos-related illness or death being refused awards by pneumoconiosis panels. It is likely to report later this year.

Among the rules it is considering is that which prevents benefit being granted for effects on the pleura, or lung linings, as opposed to the lung itself. Representations from former head of the Medical Research Council's pneumoconiosis unit led to the setting up of the inquiry in the summer of 1980.

Mr Reg Prentice, who was then Minister of State for Social Security, gave among his reasons for the establishment the "substantial body of evidence available on the relationship between asbestos exposure and lung cancer".

The inquiry is broadly concerned with asbestos disease where asbestos, the main condition which qualifies a worker for benefit, is not present.

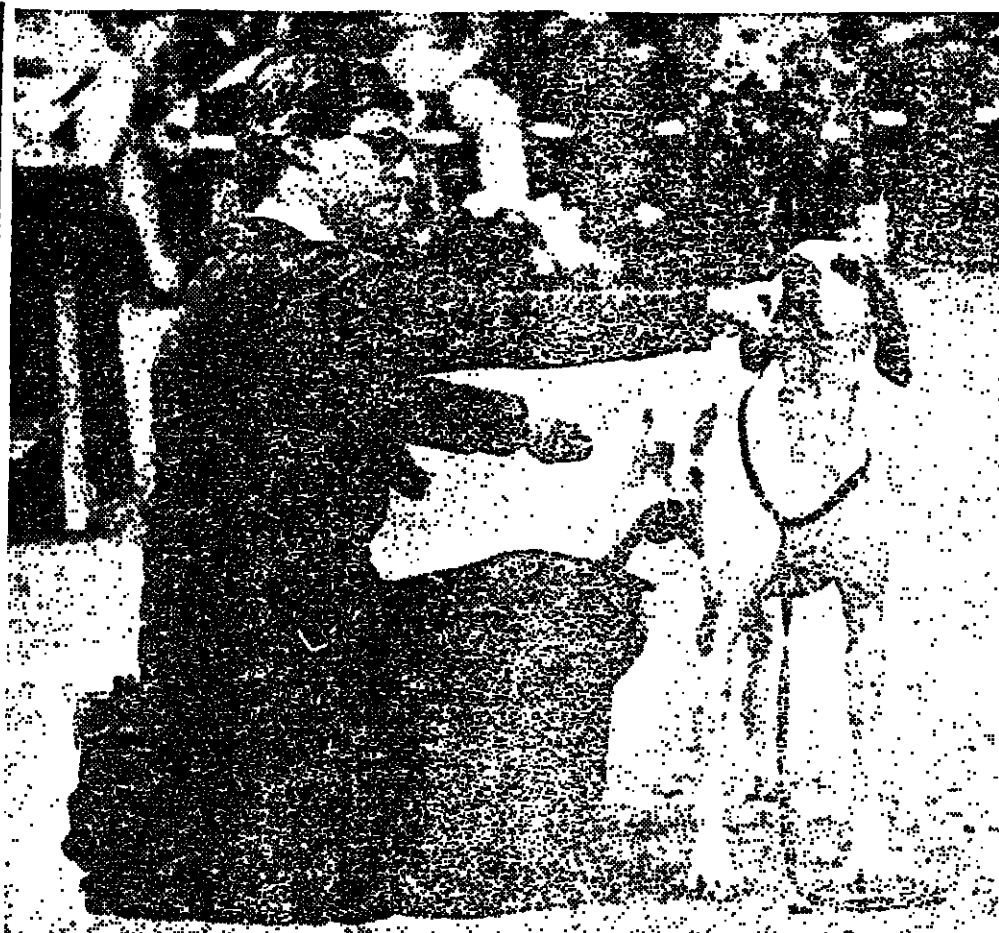
However, critics have said that refusing benefit for pleural effects, notably a condition known as diffuse pleural thickening, is an absurdity, since there are examples of workers going on to make successful legal claims for damages from their employers.

Mrs Nancy Tait, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Asbestosis and Industrial Disease, said yesterday that about three-quarters of applicants for benefit were rejected by panels, 357 out of 485 in 1978. She estimated that in half those cases the reason for rejection was that the effects were confined to the pleura.

The Department of Health and Social Security said yesterday that it did not normally fund publications by researchers, but the Cheetham report was felt to be of value to social services departments, so help had been offered with publishing the report.

The department was spending £20,000 in 1981-82 on health and social services research and development work in the field of ethnic minorities.

Social Work Services for Ethnic Minorities in Britain and the USA (Julius Cheetham, Department of Social Work, University of Leeds, Oxford University, £250)



Mr J. Keen, from the Isle of Arran, at Cruft's yesterday handling a pointer, Isle of Arran Larch.

A champion with no chance of winning

Thousands of people converged on Earl's Court, west London, yesterday to begin a three-day ritual of obedience to man's best friend (Tony Samstag writes). It was fitting, in the Chinese Year of the Dog, that for the first time in its history Cruft's Dog Show, the eighty-sixth, should have added and extra day, including the show's first international obedience competition.

The most noteworthy beast yesterday stood no chance of winning anything. It had no breeding to speak of and a happy-go-lucky lolling manner that scores no points in the dour regard of the average connoisseur of borzois, briards and rottweilers. In short, the day's champion was a mongrel, Favour by name.

Little was known about it except that it was on the young side, male, and until a week or so ago homeless. Plucked from the gutter by an animal welfare group, it had been given a three-day crash course in certain modes of behaviour that have about as much to do with the requirements of Cruft's as with a colloquium on trained seals, and was presented yesterday to an instantly adoring public.

Favour is the first of what is hoped will be an army of "hearing aid" dogs for the deaf. Based on an American scheme, using American money under the auspices of the Royal National Institute for the Deaf, the Hearing Dogs for the Deaf programme trains dogs of almost any breed or mixture of breeds, preferably strays which would otherwise be destroyed, to respond to up to nine different sounds, from a doorbell to a smoke detector.

Favour had not had long to master what is usually a four-month course. It had been recruited so hastily because quarantine laws did not allow the American sponsors to import fully trained animals for the show. It had mastered the earliest squeaky ball routines, however, and was showing definite promise.

Elsewhere in the vast auditorium it was business as usual: a hubbub of enthusiastic human voices punctuated by surprisingly few yaps, bellows, and whines.

All-round talent sought

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The National Maritime Museum has a vacancy for a trainee, but not everyone need apply, for it is for a globe conservator who will need "an exceptional mixture" of talents, according to Miss Gillian Lewis, head of conservation at the museum.

The successful applicant for this post must be a skilled and practical person, with an interest in precision instruments and mathematics and possibly some wood working experience.

The museum's collection of historic globes, dating from the mid-sixteenth century, is one of the largest in the world and includes some rare examples of both terrestrial and celestial globes, many of which have structural damage which requires attention.

Because of this need, and because globe conservation techniques have yet to be fully developed, the museum has decided to establish a research traineeship based at Greenwich.

The idea for the traineeship came from Miss Lewis, and the Leverhulme trust has given the museum a grant to finance the four-year training, amounting to about £30,000. Help has also been received from the Radcliffe Trust and Phillips, the auctioneers, to begin equipping a studio for the treatment of the globes.

The student appointed will serve an apprenticeship, working on paper conservation and structural reinforcement, and studying the history and ancient technology of globes in the Greenwich and other collections. Part of the time will be spent at the conservation department of the National Library of Vienna, which has a large collection of globes and other objects properly restored without losing their historic interest.

Mortgage cost plea is rejected

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

The Government is not prepared to intervene in the method proposed by building societies for implementing an inland Revenue economy measure which, it is claimed, will increase monthly mortgage payments and will have serious effects on young first-time housebuyers.

Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, told the Commons yesterday that the necessary legislation to carry out the proposals, which will save about 1,000 revenue staff, will be introduced in the Finance Bill after the Budget on March 9.

Mr George Cunningham, Independent Labour MP for Islington South and Finsbury, said during a short debate that the proposals meant that from April 1983, borrowers would pay the net and not the gross amount on loans to the society and the society would recover the tax relief from the revenue.

While welcoming the change, he said some unfortunate consequences would follow if it was carried out in the way that the Government and the societies intended. The burden on borrowers would be made heavier to a significant extent at a time when the borrower was least able to bear it and would impose a considerable extra charge on those buying for the first time.

But Mr Bruce-Gardyne told the House that it would not be for the Government to intervene to regulate the manner in which the societies conducted their business with borrowers. He felt that the new system would be more fair because the tax that the borrower had to pay would no longer be deferred.

The Societies had made clear that if borrowers found themselves in difficulties in the early years of a mortgage because of the new system their local managers would be authorized to help in any way that they could.

THAMES TV CAPTURES YARWOOD

By Kenneth Gostling

After 10 years with the BBC, Mike Yarwood has signed a two-year contract with Thames Television to do six half-hour shows a year.

Thames described the signing yesterday as a welcome and valuable capture. Mr Yarwood, who has made his name with impressions of Sir Harold Wilson, Sir Robin Day and Brian Clough, said he was pleased to be joining Thames, which would allow him to make programmes for the United States and Australia.

This is the second light entertainment act Thames has attracted from the BBC. The first was Morecambe and Wise. "He will add even more strength to our light entertainment department," Thames said. Mr Yarwood joins the company later this year.

Norwich gives in

Norwich City Council has decided not to ask the House of Lords to overturn a ruling in the Court of Appeal allowing Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to take over the sale of council houses.

Mr Heseltine, who is now in the House of Commons, said yesterday: "The industry is so worried about the safety lobby because the Japanese sausage machine is in full swing; the warehouses are full of bikes".

The industry's concern is reflected in the institute's report for last November, which points out that a national newspaper report on safety, directly depressed by about 15 per cent in comparison with last year's figures.

Mr Michael Evans, the author of the report, said that the accident rate had dropped by 20 per cent over the past five years. "It's not all black; it is positive. We want to put this into perspective. There is no attempt to pull the wool over anyone's eyes. We just do not believe the situation is as bad as it is so often portrayed."

Motor cycle firms take on safety lobby

By Our Political Correspondent

For possible use in the campaign to defend the motor cycle against its critics.

A classic example of the industry's public relations problem came in the Commons this week, when Mr Barry Sheerman, Labour MP for Huddersfield, East, said that "according to many experts, parents who allow their son or daughter to buy a motor cycle are encouraging them to take up a more dangerous pursuit than to be a Spitfire pilot in 1940".

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Under-Secretary of Transport, said the Government had taken safety precautions in last year's Transport Act. The measures include the introduction on March 29 of a two-part learners' test, a 125 cc limit on learner riders from next October and two-year provisional licences which will lapse for one year if riders fail or do not take tests.

The minister said this week: "In terms of casualty figures per mile travelled the figures are improving, but they are still very bad compared with all other vehicles. It is 30 times more dangerous to be a motor cyclist than to drive any other vehicle".

Mr Sheerman, chairman of the parliamentary committee on safety, said yesterday: "The industry is so worried about the safety lobby because the Japanese sausage machine is in full swing; the warehouses are full of bikes".

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WOMAN OF 86 BEATEN BY RAIDER

A man who inflicted "terrible" injuries on a partially sighted woman aged 86 in a burglary at her home was jailed for five years by Swindon Crown Court yesterday.

Thomas Lamb Anderson was told by Judge Mark Heywood, Old ladies maintaining their own separate lives in advanced age in their own homes are going to get the protection of this court. People who go into their homes to burglarize should know that before they start."

The court was told that Mrs Winifred Leigh, of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, suffered two black eyes, a broken nose and facial bruising when Anderson attacked her at her home on November 12 last year. She dislocated an elbow when she fell after the attack and it was not until the next afternoon that she was found, by a home help, who was suffering from hypothermia.

Anderson, unemployed, of North Way, Trowbridge, pleaded guilty to the burglary and inflicting grievous bodily harm. His plea of not guilty to robbery was accepted. He was sentenced to four years and a further 12 months consecutively for breaking a community service order imposed for burglary offences.

Mr Patrick Hooton, for the prosecution, said Anderson had been drinking before he entered Mrs Leigh's home and began taking money. He attacked her in a blind panic knocking down a garden fence as he fled.

Mr Alastair Malcolm, for the defence, said Anderson was terrified of returning to Horfield prison, Bristol, where he had been threatened and attacked by other prisoners.



Minister gets on his bike

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Transport (above), cycles along a converted disused railway which could pave the way for hundreds of miles of cycle paths around Britain.

Mr Clarke took his five-mile ride along a section of the old Bristol to Bath line as consultants recommended that 600 miles of railway could be converted to bicycle tracks by young people on the Youth Opportunities Programme.

Mr Clarke welcomed the plan, but said the Government would not finance it. "Each conversion will depend on local initiative."

TOMB USED FOR BLACK MAGIC

From Our Correspondent Liverpool

A boy's body was desecrated when a family mausoleum was used for black magic rites, a vicar said yesterday. Candles were lit, fires burnt and an altar set up in the vault at Crossens, near Southport, Merseyside.

The Rev Roy Baker, who found evidence of the ritual at St John's churchyard, said the body was that of Robert Scarisbrick, who died, aged 14, in 1913. It had been well-preserved in a lead coffin encased in two wooden coffins which had been forced open.

Mr Baker said: "The body had been desecrated and indications of sinister intent were found. Human ashes had been scattered from their containers, candles were found on and near the corpse and fires had been lit. In the chapel above the vault a crude altar had been built against the wall of the sanctuary."

It is more than likely that a crude attempt has been made to meddle with some form of black magic."

Father jailed for crushing baby

A part-time weightlifter who crushed his baby daughter until she screamed, breaking nine of her ribs, was jailed for three years by Southend Crown Court yesterday.

Damon Bines, aged 21, of Goldmer Close, Shoeburyness, Essex, had admitted maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm on his daughter, Nicky, aged three months, who later died of a head injury which was not the subject of criminal proceedings.

More help sought for ethnic groups

By Pat Healy Social Services Correspondent

Positive discrimination in favour of ethnic minorities to combat disproportionate inequalities is recommended in the report of a social services study.

Mrs Juliet Cheetham, lecturer in applied social studies at Oxford University, says the specific needs of ethnic minorities have been ignored by social workers.

"The fact now has to be faced that in Britain, as in America, black families will be heavily represented among the poorest and most disadvantaged children go out for generations", Mrs Cheetham writes.

"The frustrations and bitterness of chronic poverty in a relatively affluent society need no rehearsing and clearly increase the need for social services and social work. The need however may not increase because of ignorance about available services, distaste for their style of delivery and a reluctance to go outside the family."

Ethnic minorities' special circumstances cannot be served by the usual operation of the welfare services, but need extra resources, Mrs Cheetham says.

She identifies four areas for social services to consider. First, 78 per cent of the black population is concentrated in districts containing the most overcrowded and lowest quality housing.

Second, alienation and a drift to petty delinquency are likely effects of disproportionate unemployment among young blacks. Third, more ethnic minority women with young children go out to work and need substitute care for them; and finally, difficulties with adolescents can be expected because of cultural conflict with the host society.

Mrs Cheetham's study involved visits to 18 social services departments in areas where more than 8 per cent of the population were born in the new Commonwealth, or where 20 per cent of live births in 1977 were to mothers from the new Commonwealth. Thirty statutory and voluntary agencies in the United States were also visited to provide social services administrators and practitioners with information and ideas for developing services.

Action on housing demanded

By Hugh Clayton Environment Correspondent

Councils are doing too little to improve the lives of tenants in run-down estates, says George Young, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, said yesterday. The cost of some improvements could be recovered in rent from tenants who would occupy empty buildings if they were made more attractive, he said.

Sir George called for help for tenants trapped in undesirable homes which they could not afford to buy. Such homes were often modern estates which sometimes had to be demolished only 20 years after they opened. Such tenants saw their estates "sinking into a spiral of neglect with problems of all-night parties, fouled lifts, graffiti in the lobby and so on".

Sir George told a conference of the Institute of Housing's London branch: "The final solution has already been applied to some blocks with the demolition of what has been intended to put an end to housing need and last well into the next century."

Some inner-London boroughs had housing staff and even policemen based permanently on large estates and had covered the cost of such operations by letting previously empty houses and flats.

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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Dartmoor governor criticized

Prison officers at Dartmoor have passed a vote of no confidence in Mr Reginald Skelton, the prison governor. (Our Exeter Correspondent writes).

Mr Brian Benwell, chairman of the Prison Officers' Association branch said yesterday that, apart from five abstentions, none of the 150 staff opposed the vote of no confidence in Mr Skelton, who took over in the Autumn.

He also said that there had been drastic changes in disciplinary methods at the prison since Mr Skelton took charge from Mr Colin Heald, his predecessor, who took a strict line.

"Of course we realize the governor must use his discretion when it comes to discipline but this situation is causing quite a serious effect on morale among staff", Mr Benwell said.

The Home Office said last night: "If a Prison Officers' Association branch wants to complain about the conduct of a governor there are channels through which such complaints can be formally made and no such complaints have been received in respect of the governor of Dartmoor."

Move to check sex film clubs

A loophole in the law enabling bogus commercial cinema clubs specializing in pornographic films to avoid the cinema licensing requirements came a step nearer to being closed when the Cinematograph Bill was given its second reading in the Commons yesterday. The private member's Bill, introduced by Mr Peter Lloyd, Conservative MP for Fareham, is supported by the Government and has a chance of reaching the statute book.

Parliamentary report, page 4

Inquiry clears police chief

Mr David Hall, Chief Constable of Humberside, has been cleared of allegations of misconduct after an investigation by another chief constable.

The Humberside Police Authority said yesterday that the allegations had not been substantiated and the conclusion of the investigating officer had been accepted by the police authority.

£210,000 mental health bonus

The government has given to three mental health charities £210,000 as an extra grant for the past financial year (Lucy Hodges writes). Mencap, the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, and Action, and MIND, the National Association for Mental Health will receive £100,000 each. The remainder will go to the National Schizophrenia Fellowship.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said that £25,000 of the Mental Health Fund would help to launch its Homes Foundation Scheme under which parents could provide for the life-time care of mentally handicapped children.

Skeletons found at ancient church site

Workmen digging in the town centre at Stamford, Lincolnshire, have uncovered the site of an ancient church. Excavations have disclosed 10 skeletons a burial ground adjoining St Clements, a pre-Norman conquest church.

Private railway cuts

West Somerset railway, said to be the longest privately owned line in Britain, will cut services by a fifth this summer to try to halt expected losses of £20,000 this year.

BL Sherpa sales boom.

Steady sales progress, boosted by two important contracts, have brought a boom to sales of Freight Rover's Sherpa range of light commercial vehicles.

1750.15 Diesel engined vans for the Post Office and 360 Petrol engined chassis cabs for British Telecom have helped Freight Rover to capture 10% of the UK market and bring about a return to full time working.

Export sales of Sherpa have held up well, too. With sales of over 5000 abroad, despite difficult overseas trading conditions.

Freight Rover's Managing Director, Tony Gilroy is confident, thanks to an ambitious product programme for 1982, that this improvement will be continued.

Fighting back

Nigerians of many faiths welcome Pope to Africa

From Godfrey Morrison, Lagos, Feb 12

The Pope, on his first voyage abroad since being shot in St Peter's Square last May, arrived today in Nigeria, on a visit which he has said he hopes will initiate a new era of evangelization.

Though the Roman Catholic community of five million is but a tiny minority in this country of 90 million people, most of whom follow Islam or cling to their traditional animist belief, the Pope is assured of a tumultuous welcome from people of many faiths.

President Shagari, a devout Muslim, welcomed the Pope at the airport. One of his early acts as President was to invite the Roman Catholic leader to Nigeria.

Ever since the 1960s Roman Catholic leaders have expressed hope and faith in their church's future in Africa, a continent where many faiths run deep and the most diverse religions are for many a vital part of daily life.

In October, 1964, on the occasion of the beatification of 22 Ugandan martyrs, Pope Paul VI described Africa as "nova patria Christi" — the new homeland of Christ.

Two years ago during his first visit to Africa, when he travelled through Congo, Kenya, Ghana, Upper Volta and Ivory Coast, the present Pope told foreign diplomats in Nairobi: "Is it not comforting to know that the African accepts with his whole being the fact that there is a fundamental relationship between himself and God, the Creator?"

On his present week-long African visit the Pope will spend four days in Nigeria, visiting the three archdioceses of Lagos, Onitsha and Kaduna before going on to Benin, Nigeria's western neighbour.

He then pays brief visits to Gabon, which like Nigeria has prospered through its oil wealth, and Equatorial Guinea, whose military government is painfully rebuilding the country after the overthrow two years ago of President Nguema.

A highlight of the Pope's Nigerian visit will be an open air mass at Onitsha, eastern Nigeria, heardland of the Ibo people, whose attempt to break away from Nigeria as the separate state of Biafra led to civil war.

It is in this area that is to be found the highest concentration of Nigeria's Roman Catholics and what is believed to be the largest seminary in the world, Enugu-Ikott Ekpene, where about 700 Nigerians are training for the priesthood.

The federal side in the civil war accused the international Catholic religious organizations of favouring Biafra, but such rancorous memories have largely evaporated, and the Pope can expect another enthusiastic welcome in Kaduna, in the largely Muslim north.

At an open air mass there he will ordain 90 priests, the ceremony being punctuated not by the normal ringing of bells but by the blowing of horns and the beating of drums.

In recent years the Roman Catholic Church and the Protestant churches (whose 11 million adherents in Nigeria are double those of the Catholic Church) have increasingly tried to incorporate local culture and custom into their services.

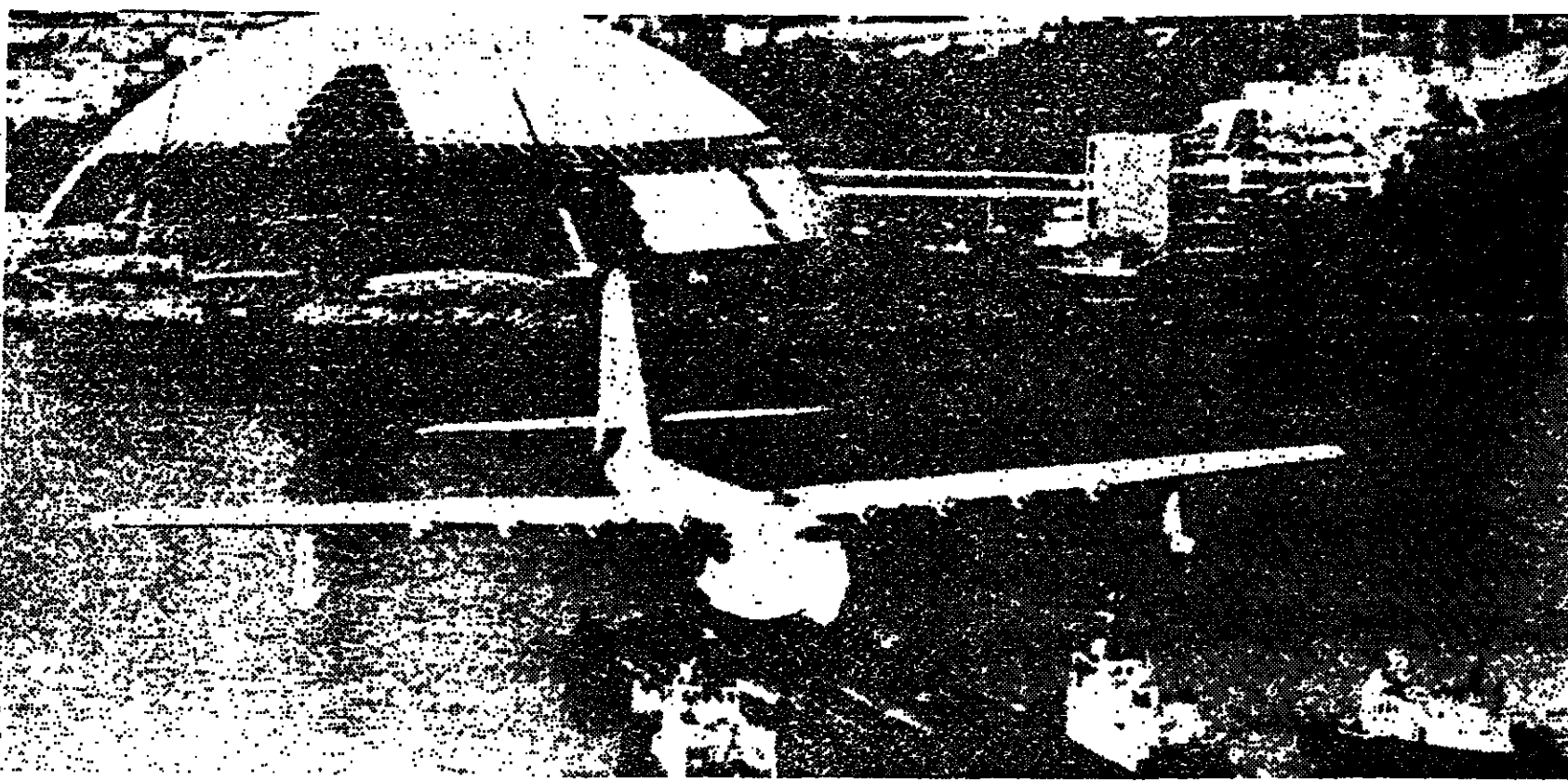
This is partly due to a positive desire to root Christianity more firmly in local soil, and partly as a response to the growing appeal of all manner of breakaway sects which have sprung up in many parts of Africa.

Mr Anthony Okojie, the Archbishop of Lagos, said in a recent interview that one of the biggest problems his church faced was "the fundamentalist approach to the Bible being given by some of our Christian brothers. In some rural areas especially the use these sects make of Christian symbols and sacraments, deliberately mixed with just (witchcraft) practices, confuses our people."

The Nigerian press has extended a warm welcome to the Pope, with many newspapers publishing special supplements. Yesterday, a columnist in the *Daily Times*, in welcoming the Pope, said his church's appeal would be increased in Africa if it changed its attitude to birth control and enforced celibacy of priests.

Meanwhile, *Lagos Week-end*, a weekly newspaper carried as its main front-page story today a report that the Enugu chapter of the Nigerian Union of Prostitutes had given its members instructions about welcoming the Pope when he visits their city.

A spokesman for the union said that because of their belief in God's readiness to forgive all sinners, they were all "groping out to welcome the Pontiff and receive his blessings", the newspaper said.



New roost: The Hughes flying boat Spruce Goose, that became airborne only once in the 1940s, taking a leisurely journey across the harbour at Long Beach, California, perched on a barge. Sightseers on board the liner Queen Mary, in the background, crowded the decks to watch the move into the aluminium display dome.

Dacca Cabinet cut from 42 to 18

Dacca, Feb 12. — President Abdus Sattar of Bangladesh today named a slimmed-down Cabinet to replace the 42 ministers he dismissed last night as part of a campaign to rid the administration of corruption and incompetence.

The new 18-member Council of Ministers, mostly comprising members who were dismissed cabinet, honours Mr Sattar's promise to set up a much smaller Cabinet.

President Sattar defended the dismissals in a broadcast last night, saying he had grown to doubt ministers' honesty, integrity and sincerity. "Most of those who sit at the helm of state affairs have failed to fulfil the hopes and aspirations of the people and I admit that consequently the country and the nation face a serious crisis", he said.

President Sattar retained the Defence portfolio and Mr Azizur Rahman, the Prime Minister, Mr Shamsul Haq, the Foreign Minister, were returned to their posts.

The President was elected last November after the assassination in May of President Zia ur-Rahman by dissident military officers.

Terrorists end truce in Corsica

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Feb 12

Violence on an unprecedented scale erupted in Corsica last night, nine months after the Corsican Nationalists had decreed a pre-election truce on their terrorist activities.

For the first time in such attacks, a member of the Foreign Legion, serving in the island, was shot, and two others were seriously injured.

In about 10 other attacks in different parts of the island, public buildings and private property were damaged by explosives.

The FNLC, the extremist Corsican National Liberation Front, claimed responsibility for all these outrages. In a tract distributed in Bastia during the night it maintained that they were not a breach of the truce but a "warning" to the new Socialist Government.

"Concrete political acts wiping out the symbols of colonialism should have been announced, with their implementation well under way. There has been nothing of the sort. The Front could wait no longer. The new Government must rapidly acknowledge the national rights of the Corsican people."

Among the measures demanded are the dismantling of the clan system, the "rehabilitation of Corsican language and culture, the end of colonialism and the departure of colonists" from the mainland of North Africa.

The attacks on three members of the Foreign Legion, of which two rapists are stationed on the island, and on four gendarmes under construction, as well as on farms and villas belonging to "outsiders", were deliberately timed to coincide with the visit to the island of three Government Ministers — those of Defence, Transport and Agriculture, who announced new credits for the cattle-breeding and wine industries, and for the modernization of the railways.

They also came shortly after the voting by Parliament, at the beginning of this month, of a special administrative status for Corsica. This gives it a wider measure of autonomy than it has enjoyed since 1968, when it became a part of France.

M. Gaston Defferre, the Minister of the Interior, and principal champion of the new statute, said that "no Government can allow itself to be dominated by violence, but one can imagine that those who are against the implementation of the new statute have an interest in such violent acts."

They will certainly strengthen the arguments of some members of the majority on the island, that the autonomy granted by the Socialist Government is a dangerous concession to a very small minority of extremists, who want nothing short of a illusory independence.

When President Reagan arrived in Des Moines on Tuesday, the local newspaper carried a report saying that farm income was expected to be lower this year than at any time since the Depression.

"At the moment it is costing me \$2.50 (£1.50) to produce a bushel of corn, yet I am being paid only \$2.30 for it," Mr Wayne Jensen said. He farms 1,200 acres to the west of Des Moines. "No one can go on like that. The interest rates are killing us because we have to borrow heavily to pay for seeds, fertilizers and equipment."

He predicted a spate of bankruptcies among Iowa farmers over the next six weeks.

Underlying this concern about deteriorating economic conditions lies an all-pervasive fear that President Reagan may find it necessary to impose a grain embargo on the Soviet Union. This would be catastrophic for a state which produces 1,100 million bushels of grain a year.

Costa Rica's debts New President has to tread carefully

From Paul Eilman, San José, Feb 12

The banker was exhausted and exasperated after a day of knocking on doors trying to collect at least some of the money owed to his bank.

"The next time I'm going to have to take a cricket bat, knuckledusters and steel-tipped shoes", he remarked ruefully.

Although his reaction was exaggerated, his experience was typical of the difficulties confronting representatives of 150 Western banks, who are hoping that the election last Sunday of Señor Luis Alberto Monge to the Costa Rican presidency will lead to the repayment of some of this tin: Central American country's staggering debts.

Costa Rica, the only functioning democracy in a region torn by civil strife, has gone bankrupt in a spectacular fashion, leaving its two million inhabitants with the prospect of seeing their standard of living, once

color, which has fallen in value against the United States dollar to a fifth of its level a year ago, the effect of this has yet to be felt fully by the population and San José remains an oasis of tranquility, a gentle, cheerful city without the brooding menace which pervades cities like San Salvador.

However, in real terms the per capita income of Costa Rica now stands at only \$525 a year, compared with the \$2,564 the Government claims on the basis of figures which do not allow for the dramatic fall in the value of the national currency.

Señor Monge, with all the other candidates in the election, laid the blame for the country's problems on the outgoing President, Señor Rodrigo Carazo, who refused obstinately to accept conditions laid down by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for providing short-term aid.

Señor Carazo, whom one Western ambassador here privately called a "home-head", accused the IMF of trying to dismantle Costa Rica's welfare schemes, which are very advanced by Central American standards.

President-elect Monge has told his countrymen that they will have to accept a reduced standard of living but apart from promising a "100-day emergency programme" after he takes office on May 8, has provided no details of what he has in mind.

Creditor banks are concerned that Señor Monge will not go far enough to reestablish Costa Rica's standing in the world financial community. They note that the country has broken all eight of the agreements it has negotiated with the IMF since 1952, three of them within the past two years.

Some Western diplomats, however, feel concern that the new President may be forced too far down the road to financial stability and could be confronted with an explosion of social discontent which would leave Costa Rica vulnerable to the left-wing and right-wing extremism which plagues the rest of Central America.

The 60 per cent of the population which earns less than 3,000 colones a month has already seen the value of this income fall in 12 months from \$340 to \$71. "Soon they'll hardly figure in the economy at all," one local financial expert commented.

The past 12 months have seen the first signs of terrorism, puny stuff in comparison to the bloodshed of El Salvador and Guatemala but an ominous portent for a country which hoped it could escape the Latin American disease of political violence by abolishing its armed forces 30 years ago.

Last Sunday's elections saw voters once again reject extremists of both the left and right.

Señor Monge: Mandate for sweeping reforms

the highest in Central America, plunging to among the lowest.

In terms of hard-currency indebtedness, Costa Rica now owes more per capita than any other country in the world with the exception of Israel. Its total external debt, including the public and private sectors, has soared from \$622m in 1976 to \$4,000m. The Government was forced to default last September on all interest and principal payments, with the exception of a few soft loans provided to buy food.

Bankruptcies in the private sector are escalating rapidly, with the result that unemployment, now at 10 per cent, is expected to reach 20 per cent within the next six months.

"More and more, when I go to visit businessmen about their debts they offer me the keys to the factory. I don't want to take over their businesses, so I give them a few more days," one banker said. "I'm not running a bank any more, I'm running a collection agency."

Accompanying this has been the collapse of the Costa Rican currency, the

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US offends Israelis over Jordan arms

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Feb 12

Less than a month after the healing of the American-Israeli rift over the annexation of the Golan Heights, relations between the two countries are facing a new crisis over potential American sales of sophisticated weaponry to Jordan, a country which still maintains a state of war with Israel.

The Israeli Government has demanded urgent clarification from Washington about reports that the United States hopes to sell King Hussein F16 fighter aircraft and mobile Hawk missile batteries. A senior official in Jerusalem today expressed astonishment at the proposed deal, which he claimed would significantly affect Israel's qualitative balance in the Middle East arms field.

Last night Major General Aharon Yariv, former chief of military intelligence, gave a warning that acquisition by Jordan of the American-made weapons might, in certain circumstances, prompt Israel to launch a preventive strike.

He said that the stationing of Hawk missiles in the Jordan Valley would pose a threat to the Israeli Air Force which would be difficult to tolerate.

The Israeli Government has also been both angered and concerned at reports that Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States Defence Secretary, combined his trip to Jordan with remarks to reporters, "albeit made under the convenient guise of official", suggesting that the Reagan Administration

planned to toughen its policy toward Israel.

The latest division between Israel and the United States follows closely on what are understood to have been extremely stringent American warnings to Israel about the consequences of it launching any new military operation across the Lebanese border.

The American attitude, combined with recent severe weather, is claimed by many military experts here to have at least temporarily thwarted a planned invasion on a larger scale than the 1978 Litani operation.

Conditions in the rest of the country were reported calm and firmly under control. Foreign reporters had been promised by Mr Ahmed Iskandar Ahmed, the Minister of Information, that they would be able to visit the besieged city "when the last criminal of the Muslim Brotherhood has been arrested".

Beirut: As the siege of the central city of Hama continued today, Syria went to the emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Tunis to demand collective Arab action against the United States for supporting Israel and allegedly trying to destabilize the Syrian Government (Tawfik Mishlawi writes).

Reports from Damascus said troops and tanks had sealed off the city and army patrols conducting mopping up operations were searching for members of the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood.

Chad's leader rejects OAU ceasefire call

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, Feb 12

President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad, left here today declaring that he would not accept the ultimatum given to him yesterday by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to halt the fighting between rival groups in Chad and prepare for fresh elections.

The OAU's standing committee on Chad, attended by the presidents of Nigeria, Guinea, Zambia, Zaïre, the Central African Republic and Kenya, and by ministers from several other countries, yesterday called for a constitutional and political settlement in Chad.

It also decided that the OAU's peace-keeping force now in the country must pull out by the end of June, and that President Goukouni to negotiate with his opponents to secure a ceasefire by February 28.

The Chad delegation was not present when the OAU conference passed its resolution. In a statement issued later, the delegation said it regarded the resolution as "null and void" because the OAU standing committee had no power to take any such action.

In a press statement the delegation said it had withdrawn from the conference, but added the President Goukouni had held talks with several of the delegates, reminding them that his country did not recognize the OAU committee.

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Reagan's 'new federalism'

Testing the ground on Iowa's farms

From Nicholas Ashford, Des Moines, Iowa, Feb 12

Senator Roger Jenson of Iowa once said the best help for the Federal Government could give farmers in his home state was by agreeing only to "defend them, deliver the mail and leave them alone."

By no means all of the 150,000 farmers in Iowa, which claims among its many "firsts" to be the world's biggest supplier of popcorn, hold such extreme views about the role of central government. But like farmers all over the world, they do believe the less government interference in their lives, the better.

It was no coincidence that President Reagan chose Iowa — the state where he began adult life as a radio sports announcer — to launch his plan to transfer many federal powers back to the states.

The plan has become known as "new federalism". He believed his proposal for the "voluntary federal government" the "down to size" would be sure to receive a sympathetic hearing in the state.

There were other reasons, too, for choosing Iowa. The state, in which power has regularly swayed back and forth between two main political parties, is considered an important indicator of political trends in the United States.

Iowa is also the domain of Mr Robert Ray, the most senior governor in the United States, who has held power for the past 14 years. Governor Ray is an old friend of Mr Reagan, whom he often heard sounding off

state's Medicaid costs, in 1981, and assumed responsibility for food stamps and aid to dependent families, would leave Iowa \$30m (£16m) a year worse off. The White House, using a separate set of figures, disagreed.

Similarly, despite the President's pledge that there would be "no winners and no losers" among the 50 states involved, Governor Ray fears Iowa could end up worse off than the oil-rich states in the South, or the heavily industrialized ones to the North.

However, he is confident that these matters can be worked out in the dialogue which the President has promised to hold with state and local officials.

Mr Delwyn Stromer, the Speaker of the Iowa House of Representatives, is equally enthusiastic about the President's plan. "This is the first time we have had a President who is doing exactly what he promised during his election campaign," he said.

Simply by taking over certain programmes from Washington, the state will be able to save 15 per cent on its annual budget, he contends. And the state will also benefit from the President's tax cuts, now coming into effect.

"If the President succeeds, the process of socialization which has been taking place in the United States can be stabilized and even reduced," Mr Stromer said.

The main problem confronting the President as he tries to promote new federalism is its extended time-



Governor Ray: Support with reservations

Kissinger is out of danger

New York

Dr Henry Kissinger, the former American Secretary of State, was recovering normally in hospital in Boston after heart surgery on Wednesday. "The main risk is over", a hospital bulletin said. Dr Kissinger, aged 58, will be moved today to a private room from the intensive care unit of Massachusetts General Hospital.

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A TIMES EXCLUSIVE
Featuring a case of excellent 1978 Claret. Only £33.
And only in The Times next Monday.



Michael Winner, unabashed by the furore over his latest film, describes his jousts with censors on both sides of the Atlantic

My curious battles over Death Wish II



Charles Bronson and Michael Winner making *Death Wish II* cut and come again

We have a saying in our business: "Every film is a great success until it's released." On that basis I'd be sitting on a hot property. In 1973, after five years of hawking round all the movie companies a script called *Death Wish*, and being rejected, I was driving one day to Kennedy Airport with Charles Bronson, the American actor with whom I'd just finished another film, when he said: "What shall we do next?"

"Well," I said tentatively, "there's this script called *Death Wish* that's awfully good. It's about a man whose family are mugged. He goes out on the streets shooting muggers, and becomes a national hero."

"I'd like to do that," said Charlie.

"The film?" I said hopefully.

"No," he said, "shoot muggers."

We did the film, and it was a sensation, grossing over \$60m at the box office, and even appearing in quite a few American critics' 10-best-of-the-year lists.

Seven years or so later — early in 1981 — a couple of young Israeli producers who were trying to break into Hollywood were buying the rights to the characters from the original producer, Dino De Laurentiis, and I found myself whisked to Los Angeles to make the sequel. I was shown into an office of a stunning view of downtown Hollywood, and the gently rising hills behind crowned by the white "HOLLYWOOD" sign in wooden letters. One of the producers came in.

"You're going home," he said. "Dino's changed his mind, he's not going to sell."

Seeing a rather amusing time and a lot of money disappearing before my eyes, I reached for the phone.

After a few minutes of pleading with Dino De Laurentiis the deal was re-instated, and we made *Death Wish II*.

At the beginning of November, 1981, I went about to hand over this successful, though unlicensed, movie to those who had bought it. By a series of deals that are everyday parlance in Hollywood, the young producers had sold the film to Columbia Pictures for release outside the United States, and to Filmways for America, and were already in profit.

I went with some trepidation to a screening room in the Beverly Hills offices of Filmways. The company chiefs walked in, were handed pastries and sandwiches and pickles, and prepared to see the end product. After the film the head of Filmways, a jolly man called George, turned to me.

"We've got a problem," he said. "It'll never pass the censor."

That had never occurred to me. It was true that near the beginning of both *Death Wish* and *Death Wish II* a member of the hero's family is raped, thus causing him to seek revenge on the criminal society in general. Although the rape had been unpleasant in the first film, we had no trouble; and although it was even a bit stronger in the sequel, it did not seem to me any more than the adult population of the world should be permitted to see. It didn't represent, in my view, any sort of new high (or low, according to which way you look at it) in cinematic violence.

I reckoned without awareness that both in America and England censorship, far

from getting more liberal, has become far tighter.

I went back to England, and a week later received a list of cuts required by the American censor. There is a big difference between the system of censorship in America and England. In America almost anything, certainly including my film, will be passed for adult viewing with an X certificate. But, unlike England, where the X certificate is generally accepted for exhibition, in America X films are limited to a few cinemas.

Therefore the film will be passed for adult viewing with an X certificate. But, unlike England, where the X certificate is generally accepted for exhibition, in America X films are limited to a few cinemas.

because of anti-pornography opinion and because they are generally much more pornographic — to a few cinemas. Many radio and TV stations and newspapers will not accept advertising for X films. Therefore the film-maker has to achieve an R (for Restricted) rating, one that permits children of any age to enter the cinema, though those under 17 must be with an adult.

The list of cuts I now had was of those needed to qualify us for this R certificate. They were given to the nearest foot of film (ie, to one-third of a second). We put the film on the editing machine in London and looked at the first marked footage.

What we saw was a room with nothing going on in it at all except a man turning off a television set. "Perhaps the censor's a TV addict, he doesn't like to see the set turned off," suggested my assistant.

We checked further. Of the eight footages given, some were on the dot of particularly nasty things going on, some were wide of the mark. I rang the American censor, a man called Richard

Heffner, who seemed to be in a particularly bad mood. He snapped all the time. "Could you let me know in greater detail exactly what you want cut out?" I asked.

"Certainly not," he said. "We don't edit film, we just give certificates. You cut it down and we'll see it again."

A few days later he saw the film again, well cut down. Again he rejected it. My producers instructed me to get straight back to Hollywood and sit on top of everybody until the film was passed. Wearily I dragged myself on to the plane for another eleven-hour flight to Los Angeles, the town of which Orson Welles once said: "Every street looks like the road to the airport."

Another cut of the film. Another rejection. Still Mr Heffner refused to give so much as a glimmer of what he actually wanted. However, he did come up with a very strange statement: "I hope you're aware" (in his usual bad-tempered way) "that we only see a film four times. Then we have to rest for thirty days."

"You what?" — "We have to take thirty days off, otherwise we get immune to what we see. We need to cleanse our minds."

Jolly George, the head of Filmways, our distributor, stepped in: "Let me see the film before you re-submit it," he said.

We were finally handed our X certificate on a massively cut version of the film one week before it was due to open, six weeks after it had first been submitted.

I'd make a family film next, if only to avoid having to speak to censors. The only trouble is, I have made four family films. All but one lost money.

Report here for work on December 29.

I should mention here that Filmways were going through what is known as "a little trouble". They owed, according to which report you believed, either \$30 million or \$100 million. However, there was no shortage of people wishing to buy the company, and I knew it was Hollywood when, on my return, I found they had moved to enormous new offices.

"George isn't here," said the receptionist. "He's not coming in."

He turned up next day, still cheerful, and said: "I trust you, Michael, you do the cut, show it to me when you've done it."

The film went to and fro, well over the four times the censor said he would see it before his thirty-day rest. He even got so fed up with it, he gave us the most precise instructions as to what should be cut. We got our R rating.

Thank goodness, I thought, that my dealing with censors over for the next few years. I had reckoned without the English censor, James Ferman.

Compared to the English censor, rude Richard and jolly George are the epitome of civility and reason. But James Ferman, once boasted to me how he cut five frames of Robert Shaw being eaten by a shark in *Jaws* from all two hundred and fifty prints, waiting to go into British cinemas. Five frames of film last one fifth of a second.

Death Wish II went to the British censor on December 18. There followed a long silence, even though we had told him the picture had to be released in 85 cinemas on February 11, and the mechanics of making cuts, re-laying and re-recording sound, and manufacturing the prints, required a speedy response.

It took him three weeks and four days even to give us his list of cuts. When I complained, he said, "When you submit a difficult film you should leave yourself more time."

"Why should it take over three-and-a-half weeks to see a 90-minute film?" I asked.

No answer.

Again the film went in and out like a yo-yo. But there was one big difference: in England we were requesting an X certificate, a rating permitting only people over 18 to see the picture. Mr Ferman insisted on cuts in the version passed for children in America. I explained that the film had been passed totally uncut for exhibition to adults in France, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Spain and other countries. "Our standards," he said, are different."

The fact is that in the seven years Mr Ferman has been in office other countries have liberalized censorship; we have removed stage censorship completely, but for films, Britain remains one of the most censored countries in the free world.

Did that not give Ferman some concern, I asked. "It gives me concern if you formulate it that way," he replied.

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I'd make a family film next, if only to avoid having to speak to censors. The only trouble is, I have made four family films. All but one lost money.

Report here for work on December 29.

An invitation to dine with the Great European Eaters



Gert von Paczensky. He takes along a wine thermometer



Robert Courtine. Fastidious rather than self-indulgent

The Great European Eaters belong to a special class: they are few in number, and their lives are an endless tour, not for their own pleasure but for the benefit of others. They are to food and restaurants what dramatic critics are to the stage. As one of them once explained, they are not gourmets: "Gourmets only eat the best; we eat anything."

Among those whose research and writings go beyond their own frontiers are a Frenchman, Robert Courtine, and a West German, Gert von Paczensky. Today we begin a series of articles in which these two Great European Eaters describe their experience of restaurants in Britain, on independent tours conducted at the invitation of *The Times*.

Mr Courtine — who opens the series — is "la Reyniere" of *Le Monde*, an erudite and literary man who follows in that great French tradition which allies good food with good

writing. At 71 he is slim and elegant, the portrait of the fastidious, not the self-indulgent eater. The enemy of heaviness in food — he despises the potato — also the modern turkey, which he has described as having the taste of old zouave, with

a certain fibrous quality, and just a distant hint of mothballs. Yet the severity of his judgments is tempered by an extreme courtesy.

Courtine's many books on food include *Balzac à table*, *Zola à table*, 100 *Marvelles*

de la Cuisine française, and *Les Recettes de Mme Marguerite* secrets of the recorded favourite dishes of the celebrated detective.

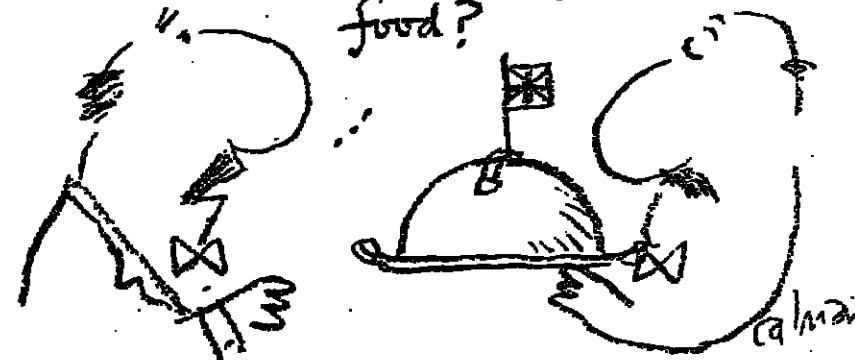
Herr von Paczensky ("Pacz" or "Patch" to his friends) is one of his country's most versatile and controversial journalists, who brings to the subject of food the same enthusiasm and sometimes indignation that informs his political writing. He has written a small book on how to complain in restaurants. He is an avid documenter of a meal, with pocket tape recorder, wine thermometer and watch. He does not like to be rushed.

Thirty years ago foreign correspondent in London and Paris for *Die Welt*, he has since been a pioneering television producer in current affairs, magazine editor, and television administrator; he is now a freelance producer and writer. His first article will appear next week.

Robert Courtine at Locketts, Marsham Street, London, SW1

Claret and division bells

What kind of Frenchman is it that likes English food?



An invitation to pass judgment on English cooking in Britain's greatest newspaper is not something to be taken lightly. One must bring to the job an unprejudiced mind and that taste for conviviality which is a mark of civilised societies. As I have often said, French cooking is not what people say about it, the best in the world, but, without question, the most varied. An important nuance!

All great peoples, countries and races have their own styles of cooking and each has great dishes. English cooking is already familiar to me. Not so much because I find there our *boudin* turned pudding and our bacon of former times which we call *lard* today, or even the boiled leg of mutton from Yvetot in Normandy, which is a reflection of its sister dish across the Channel. But rather because of its style, which was that of genuine medieval cooking, a splendid era before the Latin invasion of the Renaissance.

Cooking embraces folklore, ancient memories, wisdom and tradition. Having taken up the invitation to come to England, I was pleased to be back amongst those aspects of your civilisation, for cooking — fashionably absurdities excepted — can evoke them all.

So, English cooking exists. I met it first of all at Locketts. This is a very old establishment. And a restaurant such as I like, that is, peaceful, comfortable, where one feels at ease. I learned that it was part of a chain (Berkmann), but it is not at all a chain-type restaurant, with standardized cooking.

I like its menu, embellished with gourmet's quotes from the past. I noticed in London that the cover charge (abolished in France) still stands, that service varies from 12 to 15 per cent and that VAT (in France VAT is always in

cluded in the prices) is often added to the bill. When everything is totted up, it all comes to the same thing: is there a country without taxes?

Because of its location but also because of an indefinable air of discretion and decorum, Locketts is the MP's restaurant. I was startled at 2.30 pm to hear a bell — the Division Bell — summoning to their legislative duties members whose spirits had been raised by good food and drink. In France near the National Assembly there are two restaurants patronised by our deputies, *Chez Marius* (rue de Bourgogne) and *La Solenne* (rue de Bellechasse), but they lack a direct link to Parliament.

At Locketts I treated myself to *Stilton* soup, followed by soft herring roes with mustard sauce, excellent vegetables (I like the abundance of vegetables one finds in your restaurants, a mark of respect towards the kitchen garden) and an apple.

On the subject of apples, in shops and restaurants I did not come across a single Golden Delicious. Bravos! These magnificent, ubiquitous Golden Delicious, which hold sway in France as the terror of the gourmet, I was delighted by the little English apples, red, acid, perhaps less presentable, but how much better.

The bill came to £31.75, including a bottle of claret. This is about the same as Paris prices.

As we felt like some exercise, my companion and I made our way along the Thames from Westminster to the Tower. A superb walk, enhanced by all the reds of autumn, during which I discovered the new City depot and the (since abandoned) fish market. I admired the Beefeaters without being sure whether their name comes from the French word "buffetier" or from the fact that they used to be responsible for tasting the King's meat before it was served to him.

That day the Master Chef's Institute was holding a reception at the Tower Hotel attended by several London cooks. I met friends there

with glasses in their hands. The conversation was naturally about cooking. French cooks have always been removed here, from Escott, Herboland in his *Ecu de France*, and Boulestin.

To eat French food today one goes to Le Gavroche or La Croisette, to Le Poulbot or Le Suquet. However, I was already going over in my mind what I would order when I next dined at Locketts: potted shrimps as an overture (hors d'oeuvre), should be to a dinner what the overture is to an opera, the menu reminds us, Ayresbury duckling (with its apple sauce), and Stilton. I must confess to a passion for Stilton, which I consider one of the great cheeses of the world, along with Swiss, vacherin, camembert and French goats' cheeses. In France we say that the *pique* was created for *beurre blanc* (a *pays de Loire* sauce of melted butter, shallots and vinegar). I would (almost) say that Stilton was created to accompany a vintage port.

© Next Saturday: Gert von Paczensky at Inverloch Castle, Invernesshire.

Parties to be quired to their copies of the case. I power to over. They are for the sake of justice in it. purpose the way is not understood; but it is an invasion right to conf private matter would be right abuse of the abuse. Miss Harriet Home Office which were House of Commons. Miss Harriet Harriet brought in a Home Office his confinement until in 1981. Harman was for the Statute Civil Liberties by the Home is confident control units Home Office duty on a disclosure w the public is unity was made later I particular d inadmissible. I don't read I then read out that sentence after getting advice.

Before the argument an were still in possession of a journal.

Virginia Woolf, who had a bit of a hothouse love life herself, pointed out in *The Common Reader* in 1935 the need for lovers like Swift and throw off the ceremonial conventions of society, and to use a language which is as much a necessity as a breath of air in a hot room. Love has much to do with intimacy of shared secrets, which today rarely come from visions of frogs to oodles of glubberchucks.

No Enigma machine, no board of chess grandmasters holed up for a year in Bletchley Park, could the last year's intriguing "The canary sings forth to the kankearoo with a pointed helmet a bacon sonnet".

This year the messages tend to the prosaic rather than the poetic; perhaps it has something to do with the train strikes. An occasional reference to distance and parting suggests that Mr Buckton's irregulars may be upsetting more than mere working lives.

Foreign tongues are still to the fore in this year's messages. French, the language of passionate love, is favourite; Latin, the language of cerebral love, is next; German, the language of love while standing to attention with one's kit ready for inspection is third, with Italian getting only an occasional look in.

But at least the philosophers are still with us. Will Bundelbun. Cuddlemouse. Svbil Halfpint. Monica Rabbit and the rest made words of the sage that love like new blurring paper, is best if not messed on?

Alan Hamilton

Geoffrey Smith

More leading questions for the SDP

Perhaps it was inevitable that the Social Democrats should have an inclination to constitution mongering. They have some distinguished lawyers in their ranks and the party was born out of conflict over a party constitution.

It was disillusionment at the incessant wrangling over the Labour Party constitution that provoked the initial breakaway, and the occasion for the split was provided by the decision of the Wembley special conference to change the method of electing Labour's leader in a way that was unacceptable to the embryo Social Democrats.

So it is hardly surprising that the SDP should now be going to some trouble to show that where Labour failed it can succeed in devising arrangements that will be a model of order and the embodiment of democracy. Not only did discussion of its draft constitution have a prominent place in the rolling SDP conference last October, but today and tomorrow the party is holding a special constitutional convention in London.

Their days in the Labour Party should, however, have taught the Social Democrats put two lessons about party constitutions. No matter how fascinating the exercise may be to the frustrated lawyers who abound in most political parties, it is dangerous for any party to become too embroiled in argument over its own internal processes; and the arguments over legal niceties generally relate to much deeper conflicts.

A little while ago it seemed that the debate over how the parliamentary leader should be elected would represent a

critical conflict over the disposition of power within the SDP. If the decision was placed in the hands of the parliamentary party alone then the centrist Mr Roy Jenkins would be chosen. If every member of the party was to have a vote then the office would go to the more radical Mrs Shirley Williams. But it no longer seems that the method of election will affect the outcome. Provided that he is an MP when the time comes, which reality means provided that he wins at Hillhead — it is now generally assumed that Mr Jenkins will be elected under either system.

But the dispute over the method of election is nonetheless more than a technicality. It relates to the balance of strength between the parliamentary party and the party in the country. This is a question that to a greater or lesser extent bedevils all British parties these days because it is no longer generally accepted that the chance to elect a new government once every four years or so is a sufficient expression of the democratic principle. There is a desire for greater influence over political leaders than that provides.

In a country whose politics is based upon parties it is natural to think of making the politicians more accountable to their parties. But that can too easily mean making them accountable to the party activists, those zealots who do most of the local work in most parties but who are by their nature unrepresentative of the wider public whose attitude to politics is distinctly cool. The Social

Democrats experienced the danger of this course only too keenly in their Labour days.

If that trap is to be avoided there are two alternatives. One is to concentrate on making political leaders more accountable to Parliament in the belief that MPs, being directly responsible to the electorate and exposed to the pressures of discontented voters, are between them more likely than the members of any party to reflect

public opinion. The other is to broaden democracy within a party so that decisions are taken by all members and not just the activists.

During most of their Labour years the leading Social Democrats put the emphasis on preserving the authority of MPs, but in their last struggles within that party some of them swung to the alternative of broad party democracy where by the leader would be elected on the basis of one-member-one-vote.

It is this choice which is now being examined afresh in the calmer waters of the SDP. There are respectable democratic arguments on both sides, though I would favour putting power in the

hands of Parliament. Where decisions are naturally taken by the party in the country — as in the case of candidates — it is right that a voice should be given not just to the activists but to all members.

But I do not believe that the members of any party are a good guide to public opinion in general or that they are as well equipped to judge between rivals for the leadership as those who serve with them in the House of Commons.

The dilemma over the balance of power between the party in Parliament and in the country is reflected not only in the argument over how to elect the leader but also over how to make policy. The Social Democrats have unhappy memories of the battle over responsibility for the Labour manifesto.

So the draft SDP constitution proposes an elaborate system of checks and balances.

The final authority on policy will rest with the Council for Social Democracy, on which MPs are likely to be in a minority. But the council will act on the basis of draft statements put before it by the national committee's policy sub-committee, on which MPs are likely to have a small majority. Detailed rules are offered to govern the relationship of the council to the policy sub-committee.

At the same time it is declared that the parliamentary party "must have full regard to the election programme and all statements of policy adopted by the council, but SDP Members of

'The good lawyer provides for every eventuality: the politician who tries to do so ties his feet in ribbons'

The good lawyer provides for every eventuality: the politician who tries to do so ties his feet in ribbons'

Fishface sends his undying devotion

Only the most outstanding women are designated steaming haybags. Not many people know that, and it is probably news to you as much as it is to Bergerac of Balham and The Mighty Wailer, neither of whom said it.

If, on the other hand, it registers the slightest glimmer of meaning, you are clearly the lucky target for one of Cupid's paper aeroplanes that fly their secret missions down several columns of *The Times* today. And if you can decode the message but not the sender, then the mystery is that much sweeter, is it not?

Love letters, although there are fewer enigmatic *billets doux* than last year's romantic blitzkrieg of more than 2,200 messages. But the remains of St Valentine are unlikely to be turning in the sarcophagus where they repose in a church down a back street of Dublin; the reason for a lighter load this year, we are assured, is that the day itself is Sunday, when these columns remain firmly closed, even for the most ardently unrequited lover.

A gallop through the eye-straining print suggests that, despite the Sexual Relations Act or whatever it was that gave women the misguided impression of equality, it is still the male who pursues the female. Those cryptic missives which reveal the gender of the sender are overwhelmingly from men; those from women are not only fewer, but plainer and bordering on the comprehensible.

Or perhaps all the pursuing women are hiding behind a drogygynous anonymity. Who would dare guess at the sex of Poshypawa, Pootle Poon or Poppy Crimblerump Plumbum?

Few give any clue that they are messages of reassurance between husband and wife, unless Fishface is wed to

the frisson of delight that doubtless far exceeds the mystical professions read by at least 300,000, and understood by only one. Jonathan Swift knew all about it in his letters to Stella, and was moved to observe that a bad message was on snags.

Virginia Woolf, who had a bit of a hothouse love life herself, pointed out in *The Common Reader* in 1935 the need for lovers like Swift and throw off the ceremonial conventions of society, and to use a language which is as much a necessity as a breath of air in a hot room. Love has much to do with intimacy of shared secrets, which today rarely come from visions of frogs to oodles of glubberchucks.

No Enigma machine, no board of chess grandmasters holed up for a year in Bletchley Park, could the last year's intriguing "The canary sings forth to the kankearoo with a pointed helmet a bacon sonnet".

This year the messages tend to the prosaic rather than the poetic; perhaps it has something to do with the train strikes. An occasional reference to distance and parting suggests that Mr Buckton's irregulars may be upsetting more than mere working lives.

Foreign tongues are still to the fore in this year's messages. French, the language of passionate love, is favourite; Latin, the language of cerebral love, is next; German, the language of love while standing to attention with one's kit ready for inspection is third, with Italian getting only an occasional look in.

But at least the philosophers are still with us. Will Bundelbun. Cuddlemouse. Svbil Halfpint. Monica Rabbit and the rest made words of the sage that love like new blurring paper, is best if not messed on?

Alan Hamilton

هكذا من الأصل



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GETTING BACK IN BUSINESS

Judging from the letters and donations, tens and possibly hundreds of thousands of people would like to see Sir Freddie Laker back in business, and soon. It is not merely out of liking for a colourful character. It is that, uniquely, he provided a service that broadens the horizons of a new class of travellers and seemed to provide a badly needed spur of competition. Presumably that purpose would be filled anew the earlier he returned to competition. All the more so if he returns with the resources of Laker behind him to enable a renewed assault on the market to be launched with real effectiveness.

Tiny Rowland, a colourful character himself, has shown in the past a willingness to back with considerable sums enterprises which have failed. Although the details of how he might finance a new Laker line have yet to become clear, there is no reason to doubt that he could set up a new line with several aircraft.

Come back, Sir Freddie. Yes, but now? Even when the wreckage of the failed enterprise is still scattered across the tarmac? The final debts of Laker International have still to be worked out. But when all the assets have been sold, the outstanding figure is unlikely to be less than £100 million. Included in that figure is perhaps as much as £700,000 owing to customers who have bought now worthless tickets, employees who are now without a job and may be owed pay by the company and a myriad of small suppliers, some of whom could themselves be

forced into bankruptcy by Laker's collapse. Their plight has a prior claim on Sir Freddie's drive.

Nor does it appear entirely fair in terms of the free competition of which Sir Freddie is so notably a champion. The strong objections of British Caledonian and other airlines to any granting of new air licences to Sir Freddie is doubtless self-interested. But they have an argument. Theoretically and in practice, Sir Freddie with Mr Rowland's backing could go to the receiver, buy up some of his planes at perhaps 10 per cent of the purchase price and relaunch his transatlantic operations with a company unburdened by debt, with customers developed by his previous airline, and with licences reallocated from the old service. The consumer might be served in the short term. But companies such as British Caledonian, of reasonable efficiency but burdened by the cost of financing honoured debt, would be at an almost impossible disadvantage. For those suppliers or customers and even banks, who had lost money on Laker Mark I and were prepared to risk money on Laker Mark II, it could be regarded as a case of "beware the creditor." But the impact on other lines could prove extremely destructive.

British law has always tended to the view that limited liability is essential for the creation and growth of businesses, and has found accordingly. If banks and others allow their clients to become overextended and lose money in the process, that is

their fault: they should be old enough to look after themselves. While Sir Kenneth Cork is studying bankruptcy provisions with a view to recommending changes in the law, he is looking largely at provisions to prevent fraudulent trading before insolvency or bankruptcy is declared, not after. And that is where the changes are most urgently needed. To help protect customers and creditors from falling victim to those with a history of insolvency, greater publicity and better public records are needed, not changes in the law that would have far reaching effects in discouragement of new enterprises.

Sir Freddie's case is a special and spectacular one. For the sake of his own reputation as a folk hero of the British consumer, he might be well advised to act with greater sensitivity to those hurt by the crash and wait a decent interval before embarking on a new career. So far as justice and commerce are concerned, there is no reason to prevent him setting up again wherever, whenever and in whatever manner he wishes and he can get backing for — provided he is not actually awarded a competitive advantage out of the ruins of his previous collapse. As for the Civil Aviation Authority it has no reason to regard him as a special case. Any application he makes for licences should be treated in exactly the same way as the application for any new airline setting up from scratch, with a proper examination of the records and experience of those running it.

OPEN COURT, CLOSED FOR COMMENT

Parties to litigation are required to pass to each other for copying all documents in their possession relevant to the case. The courts have power to compel them to do so. They exercise that power for the sole purpose of doing justice in the cases before them. For that restricted purpose the invasion of privacy is necessary and justified; but it is none the less an invasion of a person's right to confidentiality in his private papers, and the courts would be right to jump on any abuse of the practice. Such an abuse was alleged against Miss Harriet Harman by the Home Office in proceedings which were decided by the House of Lords on Thursday.

Miss Harman had acted as solicitor to a plaintiff who brought an action against the Home Office arising out of his confinement in the "control unit" in Hull prison. Miss Harman was also legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties. She applied for discovery of documents by the Home Office, including six confidential papers about control units for which the Home Office claimed immunity on the ground that disclosure would be against the public interest. The immunity was refused. The judge later ruled that those particular documents were inadmissible as evidence, though not before they had been read out in open court. That sequence of events was rather galling for the Home Office.

Before the court had given judgment and while copies were still in Miss Harman's possession she showed them to a journalist who found in

them ammunition for an article, in no sense a court report, critical of the Home Office's control unit policy. The cause was one which the NCCL also had at heart.

The Home Office laid a complaint against Miss Harman of breach of undertakings to the court. All agreed that she had bound herself in the first place to make no use of the documents for any purpose other than the proceedings before the court, and that her showing them to the journalist in the way she did went beyond that purpose. Miss Harman however claimed that she had been absolved from her undertaking by the fact that the documents were read out in court. From that moment they were in the public domain and she was as free as anyone else to treat them as such. That was the point on which the case turned. Two law lords agreed with her. Three did not.

This much is to be said in favour of the majority opinion. Eight hundred pages of private documents read out in court may truly be said to be in the public domain, but the practicalities of court reporting still leave those who happen to have copies at a distinct advantage when it comes to exploiting that change of status. Their advantage derives from the privilege they enjoy under the rules of discovery in civil actions. But since those rules explicitly restrict the purpose for which possession of a document can be used to the purpose of the court in doing justice in the particular case, the advantage is not one they

ought to be allowed to make use of. Otherwise the whole business of discovery, a necessary process for the administration of justice, would be made more difficult and uncertain.

Lord Scarman, for the minority, blew all that away with a blast on the Milronic trumpet. Freedom of communication had become part of the English law. Private documents once they had become public knowledge might be fully reported, discussed, and made subject of public comment and criticism. Those freedoms enured in the public at large. Public trials sometimes exposed matters of public interest worthy of comment outside the context of the trial itself. Such discussion should not be discouraged or obstructed. Music to the ears of journalists.

Lord Scarman's eloquence will not be made more persuasive by elaboration in the editorial columns of an interested party, which is what all newspapers here are. So we invite our readers to find with him on another ground. A rule of law should eschew anomaly. A rule that the parties' lawyers are bound to continue to treat as confidential a document that has been read in open court because they have an unfair advantage will not neutralize their advantage. They can still pick up the telephone. "Look, I've something hot here that you'll be interested in. I'm not free to show it you, but send a shorthand reporter along to number three court tomorrow morning..." What kind of a rule is that?

FINIS CORONAT OPUS

Sopor — Zythum does not strike one as a title that will soar naturally to the top of the list of best-selling books. It is, nevertheless, the most important book published next week, the culmination of fifty years of scholarship, a work that will last and be used for as long as people read. "Sleep" — an Egyptian form of beer — may get things in the wrong order, but it is the eighth and final fascicle of the *Oxford Latin Dictionary*, the first Latin-English dictionary composed entirely from the original sources. It will also be the last. Latin is a dead language. Much work of noble note may yet be done in interpretation. Archaeology and inscription-deciphering may add fractionally to the word-stock. But the monumental work that has been going on for half a century has been done to last.

Mr Peter Glare's final fascicle lives up to the high standards of scholarship, lexicographical clarity, and charm of its predecessors. Since volunteers all over the country started collecting more than a million slips of quotations in 1931, classical scholarship has focused fruitfully on the nuts and bolts of Roman technology. With the

Oxford Latin Dictionary to hand, we now know more exactly than any generation of schoolboys since the Dark Ages the precise plants and plant-diseases in the *Georgics*, for example, and the nature of some of the wonders that caught Pliny's curious eye.

There are some words for which even *OLD* has not got the answer: for example, *talabarrunculus*, the elegant adverb, *topper*, and *spattaro*, a very Southern European term of abuse. There are some cases where our information is clearly defective, but we have no means of establishing the truth. *Tux pax* is said to have been an expression of thanks, while *tux* tax represented the sound of blows. Only a rash or frivolous commentator would suggest that the man in the first instance was turning the other cheek.

As usual in dictionaries, the longest word is the least interesting, and has the shortest entry: *subdictisuperclitriptor* (an ultra-censorious person) is a nonce-word and therefore a bit of a cheat. Dear old *ut* is the shortest in the fascicle, and has the longest and most interesting entry; though generations of

schoolchildren mired in final and consecutive clauses might dispute the last point.

Fifty years ago the Delegates of the Oxford University Press decided that the only Latin-English dictionary, an obsolescent translation by the Americans Lewis and Short of a previous dictionary, was past mending. It was a wise decision, though even more accustomed to longevous and majestic works of scholarship cannot have imagined how long and majestic it was going to turn out. A renovation of Lewis and Short would not have been the perfect solution. It would also have run the risk, in these brisk times, of being entitled Lewis 'n' Short.

The great dictionary begins with the exclamation of (ah!), which, as in English, expresses a variety of emotions — the *OLD* instances distress, regret, pity, appeal, entreaty, surprise, joy, objection, contempt. In the past fifty years the learned lexicographers have often exclaimed at As Latinists raise celebratory glasses of zythum next week, the room will be filled with balloons inscribed: "Thanks Al!"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Effects of lead levels in petrol

From the Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health and Social Security

Sir, Your issue of February 8 printed a letter which I sent to the Permanent Secretary at the Department of Education and Science and other official colleagues in March, 1981. Some of the subsequent comment in your columns and elsewhere has misrepresented my position in certain respects.

It is erroneous to infer that my advice in any way negated or contradicted that of Professor Lawther's working party on lead and health. The contrary is the case.

The report was published in March, 1980 and, after careful consideration of all the evidence then available, the working party felt unable to come to clear conclusions concerning the effects of intermediate amounts of lead (ie in the range 35-80 micrograms per decilitre of blood lead) on the intelligence, behaviour and performance of children.

It is nevertheless recommended that emissions of lead to the air should be reduced. Following the publication of the report, results from a later study suggested that there might be an association between blood lead levels below 35 micrograms per decilitre and reading spelling and intelligence in children.

These results were not conclusive because in this pilot study the possible influence of social factors could not be separated from the effects of lead, but taken together with the known toxicity of lead at high levels and the conclusion of the working party that an effect at intermediate levels could not be excluded they strongly suggested that the margin of safety was too small. We estimated that some hundreds

of thousands of British children could have blood lead concentrations above 25 micrograms per decilitre; even though most of these children would be below 35 micrograms per decilitre they would have little margin of safety in comparison with margins considered necessary for other toxic substances.

I concluded that steps should be taken to reduce the general population exposure to lead. That conclusion was entirely consistent with the working party's advice and in March, 1981, I advised the Government accordingly.

By the time I wrote, action on the working party's recommendations on other sources of lead, such as old paint, soldered cans, and plumb-solvent water supplies, which in some localities are of greater importance than petrol, had already been agreed.

That is why the specific advice which I gave, based on the working party's fifth recommendation and on further information which became available after the publication of the report, related only to petrol.

That advice was correctly quoted in the paragraph fourth from last in your letter in these terms: "I have advised my Secretary of State that action should now be taken to reduce markedly the lead content of petrol in use in the United Kingdom". The Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services announced to Parliament on May 11, 1981, that this was being done.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY YELLOULEES,
Department of Health and Social Security,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant and Castle, SE1,
February 12.

Next step for Alliance

From Mr Emrys Roberts

Sir, Transcending the dip in the popularity of the Alliance in the MORI poll report are two events of overriding significance. First, the agreement that there shall be one leader of the Alliance at the general election and the finding that 62 per cent of SDP supporters want a merger with the Liberal Party. I hope that at least an equal majority of Liberal supporters would want a merger with the SDP.

In 1951 Lady Megan Lloyd George and I initiated talks with Herbert Morrison proposing a working relationship between the Labour Government with its majority of eight and the Liberals, who had nine MPs. He was more than well disposed, but Clement Attlee's decision to dissolve Parliament thwarted further progress. David Steel and James Callaghan in 1978 achieved what we were trying to do in 1951.

There is now a hope of a left-centre government after the next election. We should not be surprised, much less put out, because the attempt to allocate constituencies between the SDP and Liberal parties is full of pitfalls. We must accept that the attempt to achieve a neat and perfect solution may not succeed one hundred per cent.

At this point, with the experience of the past few months, the most fruitful course is for the leaders of both parties to aim higher than constituency bargaining.

Constituency allocation, carefully supervised from the centre, spelt out delicately as applying to the next election alone, is the language of coalition government, if it is successful; or tactical collaboration between two opposition parties in the House of Commons if it fails to win a majority of seats.

In the light of the acceptance of one leader for the election, and the growing support in the country for a merger, the next step, in a movement which has shown tremendous dynamism so far, is open and lively encouragement by the leaders of both parties to constituency associations to discuss mergers.

Hitherto, the subject has been a little taboo, the less said the better. It is a new thing quite so new. Yet I suspect that this is just what the supporters of both parties would now welcome; a little push towards constituency mergers. There will be reluctance in many constituencies, to begin with; but I doubt whether the situation will present greater problems than sometimes prickly efforts to agree whether the candidate should be Liberal or SDP. The merger aim dissolves this quarrel.

Yours faithfully,
EMRYS ROBERTS,
Liberal MP for Merioneth 1945-1951,
Dwydderwen,
Menai Bridge,
Isle of Anglesey,
February 10.

The Laker crash

From Mr Henry Stern

Sir, I was appalled to hear that Freddie Laker is already considering starting another airline. It is largely as a result of his unrealistic and pretentious policies of irresponsible financial management (aided and abetted by banks no doubt greedy for interest), fired by an overweening ambition, that his airline collapsed.

In the meantime many people who have lost good jobs, parted with their money for his schemes and services are likely to find themselves without a holiday, as they are covered neither by the ABTA (Association of British Travel Agents) bond nor the Air Travel Reassurer Fund.

I sincerely hope that before anyone is rash enough to grant him any further licences they will ensure that such debts of honour are discharged, and that any future ventures are brought under the strictest financial controls.

And I hope — no doubt vainly — that next time the public is warned over a long period, including, as I recall, by your own Air Correspondent in an article about two years ago, of the inevitable result of the price war over transatlantic fares, they will be less surprised when the inevitable does happen. That it is Laker who is the victim of his own raid on the market is merely a sort of rough justice.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY STERN,
12 Yew Tree Gardens, NW4,
February 10.

Self-employed penalty

From Mr H. T. H. Goodwin

Sir, The Government wishes to encourage small businesses but apparently penalizes the retired self-employed person.

The only way for a self-employed person to enjoy a pension on retirement is to save money over the years, by one method or another, to provide capital to be invested on retirement in order to produce income by way of a pension.

This "pension" is not indexed and as soon as it exceeds £2,500 per annum the excess is subject to "investment income surcharge" at 15 per cent. Ordinary retirement pensions, many of which are index-linked, are not liable to the surcharge. Surely this additional tax is an unjustifiable discrimination against the retired self-employed

person and a disincentive to founding small businesses?

I suggest that immediate steps should be taken in the forthcoming Budget to ensure that the investment income of retired self-employed persons would not be liable to the surcharge or alternatively that the threshold at which the surcharge liability begins should be raised to not less than £25,000 per annum at the present time and should be index-linked.

Yours faithfully,
H. T. H. GOODWIN,
13 The Drive,
Orpington,
Kent,
February 10.

Birds' nest thefts

From Mr Desmond Netherthorpe

Sir, David Nicholson-Lord's article of February 1 refers to "a book about greenishanks by one of Britain's best known and respected ornithologists". The allegation that our book, *Greenishanks*, has "assisted thieves to rob birds' nests" is entirely unfounded.

The greenishank has a population of 800 to 900 breeding pairs which are dispersed over great tracts of some of the wildest country in Scotland. Even in its most favoured habitats nests are seldom less than half a mile apart and, incidentally, are seldom placed immediately beside lochs or on mountain sides. The nest of the greenishank is among the most difficult to find of any bird breeding in Britain.

The nesting areas given in our book are contained within deer forests of several thousand acres. Almost all of these were plotted in the 10 km squares published by the British Trust for Ornithology in their *Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland* (1976).

The suggestion that the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds or any private society, should "screen other forthcoming publications" would never be accepted by us or by many other ornithologists.

Yours,
DESMOND NETHERSOLE-THOMPSON,
MAIDIE NETHERSOLE-THOMPSON,
Ivy Cottage,
Culrain,
Arday,
Ross-shire,
February 3.

'Right of reply' in the media

From Professor Antony Allott

Sir, One assumes, however improbable the assumption, that Mr Michael Meacher, MP, is serious when he calls (February 10) for the institution of a compulsory "right of reply" within the "media" for anyone who feels himself "grossly and inaccurately misrepresented". Let me, at the risk of grossly misrepresenting Mr Meacher's views, draw out some of the implications of his comments and proposals.

A legal right of reply does not exist in what sense, then, can Mr Meacher call it a "right" now? This no-right was "enforced" by extra-legal blacking by leaflet members. Instead of condemning this oppressive action, Mr Meacher wants it legitimated by law, as if illegal gate-crashers were heard to complain about being forced to barge their way in by the host's unfortunate failure to invite them!

There are two objections to Mr Meacher: (1) His so-called "right" of reply is totally misconceived. (2) If such a procedure were instituted, it would be unworkable and destructive of the media as we know them.

1. The "right" is misconceived. We are allowed to say and publish what we like — it is a free country — subject only to our duty not to offend against the laws of defamation, sedition, official secrets, parliamentary privilege, race relations, public order and so on. If we so offend, we can be prosecuted or dealt with civilly.

If you do not like what I say, and the editorial board provides a remedy, you may seek a medium, oral or written, for letting others know your version of the truth. There are so many organs of so many kinds and tendencies that you will be sure to find some vehicle for your views. What you cannot do is thank heaven for it to compel me, the publisher of a newspaper, a magazine, a publicity handout, a circular letter, to publish your views. Why should I?

Contrary to Mr Meacher's view, freedom of the press does mean and should mean "a licence to print their own sectional propaganda" from the extreme left to the extreme right, with extremely boring or specialised in between. What Mr Meacher apparently seeks is an expropriation from the individual publisher of whatever tendency (he may be big or small) of his freedom to publish or not to publish, replacing all these diverse purveyors of news and views by a single, uniform,

homogenised state journal, as exciting and reliable as Pravda.

There is one body of persons permitted by English law to traduce other persons without legal remedy, and that is members of Parliament during parliamentary sessions: how about Mr Meacher ameliorating this for a start?

2. The suggestion is unworkable. I misrepresent Mr Meacher's views; you publish what I say. Mr Meacher insists on his statutory right of reply. You publish it. I find his reply "hostile", "offensive", "grossly and inaccurately misrepresenting my views or character". I demand my own right of reply; and so on ad nauseam. Either then you would find your columns permanently occupied by material you neither originated nor selected, or you would be well advised not to publish my letter in the first place.

Either possibility has intolerable implications. In particular, you would be well advised not to report the speeches or printed observations of politicians, many of whom (here I go traducing them!) specialise in grossly and inaccurately misrepresenting the character, behaviour and opinions of their opponents. Suppress all mention of politicians, however dotty, in your pages, and half the joy would go out of your life and mine.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY ALLOTT,
21 Windsor Road, Finchley, N3.

From the Director of the Press Council

Sir, Mr Michael Meacher's letter (February 10) calls parenthetically for the Press Council to be given statutory powers. Three royal commissions, the council itself and its constituent bodies have all preferred a voluntary council without statutory powers as being compatible with the press freedom we seek to preserve and extend.

Proposals to curb the press by statute, predictably always advanced as being in the public interest, produce some strange bedfellows. Before Mr Meacher's call the last advocacy of a Press Council with statutory powers came from the Steyn commission of inquiry into the mass media of South Africa last week. It evoked widespread alarm and opposition in Britain in which you joined, I joined and I should be surprised and disappointed if Mr Meacher did not join.

Yours, etc.,
KENNETH MORGAN, Director,
The Press Council,
1 Salisbury Square, EC4.

The AID child

From Mrs A. C. James

Sir, May I through your columns support the call by Dr. R. Snowden and Professor G. D. Michell (February 4) for public debate and discussion on the important topics of in vitro fertilization, surrogate motherhood and artificial insemination by donor?

These practices are of such literally vital importance to the future of mankind that it is essential that the legal status of the children born as a result of such practices should be clarified by statute and not merely left to be discovered from a study of statutes and case law, which deal primarily with other topics such as adoption, child custody and maintenance, divorce or the registration of births. Perhaps the time has come for a royal commission to inquire into and report upon these subjects.

May I also plead for greater understanding to be extended to those suffering from infertility problems? Dr Michael Thomas, chairman of the Central Ethical Committee of the British Medical Association, may be technically correct when he states in your columns (January 28) and on television (February 2) that "Nobody dies of infertility," but it appears from letters to our organization, Child, that some sufferers may be driven to contemplate or attempt suicide partly through such lack of understanding. In my submission, those who seek "arti-

ficial families" do so after protracted investigations, often extending over many years, have resulted only in the knowledge that they cannot bear "natural" children. They are not acting upon a sudden urge or, in Dr Thomas's unfortunate phrase, a whim. They have had more than an adequate amount of time to consider their actions and the consequences arising from them.

Yours faithfully,
A. C. JAMES, Acting Chairman,
Child,
9 The Paddock,
Lancaster, Durham.

A mature view

From Mrs Naomi McIntosh

Sir, Lady Sachs (February 4) need not worry that Channel 4's programme for the elderly will patronize them in the knowledge that they are in the knowledge of television from cops and robbers to *Panorama* and back. But we do intend to screen one programme a week that caters for the particular needs and concerns of a growing, and some say neglected, sector of the population.

To be 72 and not to be aware that there are problems for which old people need help and advice is enviable indeed. But the fact is that they do.

Yours faithfully,
NAOMI E. MCINTOSH,
Senior Communications Editor,
Channel 4 Television,
60 Chancery Street, W1,
February 9.

All my eye and B. Levin

From Mr Bernard Levin

Sir, The death of John Hay Whitney, whose obituary you publish today (February 9), enables me to relieve my conscience of a burden it has been carrying for almost two decades, and I would be grateful if you would allow me, in your columns, to make open confession — so good, they say, for the soul. Not long after, in 1961, Whitney bought the *New York Herald Tribune*. I was visiting that city and having lunch with a friend who worked on the paper. I called at his office to pick him up, and as we had some time in hand, he offered to show me round the building. Eventually we got to the executive floor (if you think you have a posh executive floor at *The Times*, and indeed posh executives, you should have seen the ones at the *Trib*) and my friend, with the insouciance of a man who knows the back way in to Fort Knox, ushered me into Whitney's office (the boss was out to lunch, you see).

I sank up to my collar in the carpet, and eventually, hacking my way through the undergrowth, came to a desk about the size of Victoria Station. On it there was nothing but a blotterpad, some tastefully-arranged pencils, and a green eyeshade.

Now you and I know, of course, that newspapermen do not wear green eyeshades except in bad films; presumably, however, nobody had told Mr Whitney this (well, you wouldn't tell Mr Murdoch if his shirt was hanging out, would you?), and there the thing was. It was an exceptionally up-market green eyeshade, I may say, made out of

some very firm Perspex-type plastic, and with a beautiful padded strip round the top to avoid the risk of chafing the boss's forehead or temples.

The ink blushed red in my pen as I wrote this, but write them I must. Sir, mad as I am over me, the high principles by which I had always endeavoured to guide my life vanished in an instant, and Belial had me in his grip. I determined to steal John Hay Whitney's green eyeshade. With the last vestiges of decency that remained to me, I bade my friend turn his back, so that he could truthfully say, when the uproar started, that he had seen nothing untoward take place. I then tucked the green eyeshade under my jacket, and we went to lunch.

Ever since, the guilt of that crime has dogged me, day and night. But I must expiate it at last, if only because Whitney may even now be explaining to the Maker that he ought to be let off a good deal of Purgatory because his life had been soured by the theft of his green eyeshade, and that his Maker ought to be going after the villain who had nicked it instead of him.

I feel better already. I have to add, though, that when I left the paper on which we then both worked, I bequeathed the green eyeshade of John Hay Whitney to Katharine Whitehorn. As far as I know, she has never lost a night's sleep over her role as an accessory after the fact. But that is her problem now.

My best wishes to you all down there. I bet Mr Murdoch doesn't wear a green eyeshade. Ta-ta for now,
BERNARD LEVIN,
10 Devonshire Place, W1,
February 9.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 12. His Excellency Monsieur Stanislawski was received in audience by the Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Polish People's Republic to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following Members of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Monsieur Mieczyslaw Gorajewski (Counsellor), Monsieur Edmund Sablik (Counsellor), Colonel Aleksander Majchrzak (Military, Naval and Air Attaché), Monsieur Zygmunt Krolak (Commercial Attaché), Monsieur Stanislaw Witalczak (Counsellor), Monsieur Stanislaw Wojtaszek (Counsellor), Madame Irene Gabor-Jakczak (Counsellor) and Monsieur Tadeusz Prybylowski (Commercial Attaché).

Madame Stanislawski had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr Julian Bullard (Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Sir John Fretwell was received in audience by the Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Paris.

Lady Fretwell had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested her with the Insignia of a Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

Miss Jacquetta Adams had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested her with the Insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (Fifth Class).

Mr R. W. Dean had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his retirement as a Privy Purse Commissioner.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the World Wildlife Fund, arrived at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon in an aircraft chartered by the Flight from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mr Mark Phillips, visited HMS Amazon at Devonport Dockyard today and was received upon arrival at HMS Drake by the Flag Officer, Plymouth (Vice-Admiral S. A. C. Cassels).

Her Royal Highness subsequently embarked on HMS Amazon (Commanding Officer, Commodore L. D. G. Garvey) and having been entertained at luncheon in the Wardroom, toured the ship.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs Malcolm Jones, travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

YORK HOUSE
February 12. The Duchess of Kent was presented by Professor William Walsh at the Memorial Service for Sir Richard Graham which was held at Ripon Cathedral today.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
February 12. Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this evening at a Concert, given in aid of the Children's Hospital, at Lambeth Palace, London.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was not in attendance.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, will visit the Institute of Education, in London, on April 19.

The Queen will visit the King George VI Club for the Elderly, at Maidenhead, on her Twenty-fifth Anniversary on April 22.

Princess Anne will open the new Princess Alexandra Hospital, a physiotherapy building of Birmingham Children's Hospital on April 22, later, as Commandant-in-Chief, St John Ambulance and Nursing Cadets, she will attend a royal ball at the Albany Hotel, Birmingham.

Princess Anne, president of The Save the Children Fund, will open Trinity House Family Centre, Manchester, on April 23.

The Queen will review the parade of the Queen's Scouts in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle on April 25.

Princess Anne will visit RAF Stafford on April 27.

The Prince of Wales will attend a dinner with the Asian Society in Wales at City Hall, Cardiff, on April 30.

The Duchess of Kent, as Chancellor of Leeds University, will visit an exhibition entitled 'The University and Industry at Leeds' at the University of Leeds, on February 24.

A memorial service for Professor Sir Michael Postan will take place at the Church of St Mary the Less, Cambridge, at 2.30 pm today.

A memorial service for Mrs Nina Trovay-Bullock will be held at Zeals Church, Wiltshire, at 12.30 pm on Wednesday, March 10.

Fortcoming marriages

Mr D. W. MacGregor and the Hon Louise Sumner. The engagement is announced between Mr D. W. MacGregor, of Tregear Mill, Monmouth, and Louise, only daughter of Lord and Lady de Saumarez, of Cuddesham Park, Cuddesham, Suffolk.

Mr A. N. E. Hastings and Miss C. M. R. Washington. The engagement is announced between Mr A. N. E. Hastings, of Tregear Mill, Monmouth, and Miss C. M. R. Washington, of Dacre Lodge, Penrith, Cumbria.

Mr A. R. Higgins and Miss A. M. Gilles. The engagement is announced between Mr A. R. Higgins, of Greta Bank, Walnut Road, Forquay, and Miss A. M. Gilles, of Greta Bank, Walnut Road, Forquay, and Miss A. M. Gilles, of Greta Bank, Walnut Road, Forquay.

Mr H. Joseph and Miss J. E. Ashworth. The engagement is announced between Mr H. Joseph, of Greta Bank, Walnut Road, Forquay, and Miss J. E. Ashworth, of Greta Bank, Walnut Road, Forquay.

Mr J. Taylor and Miss A. R. Willington. The engagement is announced between Mr J. Taylor, of Greta Bank, Walnut Road, Forquay, and Miss A. R. Willington, of Greta Bank, Walnut Road, Forquay.

Memorial service

Sir Richard Graham, Chancellor of Leeds University, was represented by Professor William Walsh, acting Vice-Chancellor.

The service was held in Ripon Cathedral yesterday. The Dean of Ripon, the Archbishop of York, the Rev Ralph Thomas, Canon Duncan Thomson and Sir James Graham, (son) who read a lesson, took part in the service.

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Birthdays

TODAY: Professor Franz Bergel, 82; Lieutenant-General Sir Roger Bower, 79; Earl Cadogan, 88; Dr P. J. Clayton, 61; Miss M. E. Collins, 55; Professor Dame Helen Gardner, 74; Professor Sir Jack Sir, 74; Professor Sir Charles Oatley, 78; The Hon Hanning Phillips, 78; Professor R. J. V. Pulver, 85; Dr Albert G. Sir, 85; Sir Nicholas Stenhouse, 71; Mr Jocelyn Stevens, 50; Mr D. M. Stewart, 52.

TOMORROW: Sir John Clark, 56; Mr Justice Forbes, 65; Lord Garrow, 74; Lieutenant Colonel M. S. J. Gibbs, 68; Dr H. Holden-Brown, 59; Mr Kevin Keegan, 31; The Hon Christopher Monckton, 50; Countess Mountbatten, 58; Professor Sir Charles Oatley, 78; The Hon Hanning Phillips, 78; Professor R. J. V. Pulver, 85; Dr Albert G. Sir, 85; Sir Nicholas Stenhouse, 71; Mr Jocelyn Stevens, 50; Mr D. M. Stewart, 52.

Prince's rifle prize revived

By Our Rifle Shooting Correspondent

The Prince of Wales, president of the Society for the Study of Medical Ethics, this summer, re-instituting the Prince of Wales Prize, which was one of the main events of the Bisley target rifle competition from 1861 until Edward VIII assumed the throne in 1936.

The prize, like the Queen's Prize, the top individual award for Commonwealth rifle shooting, will be confined to "subjects of the Queen", although non-British competitors will be eligible for the subsidiary prizes in the competition.

The first prize of £100 and a badge bearing the Prince of Wales feathers is awarded for the best score with 12 shots at 600 yards. This is generally regarded as one of the more difficult tests of the annual Bisley meeting.

The competition was known as the Duke of Devonshire Prize from 1936 to 1981 and forms part of the overall series making up the Bisley grand aggregate.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr Geoffrey Weaver, to be master of choristers and organist at Bradford Cathedral.

Mr A. B. S. Paine to be general secretary to the Disabled Drivers' Motor Club.

Group Captain Rudolph Taaffe to be chairman of the Irish Republic's branch of the RAF Benevolent Fund, in succession to the late Sir Basil Goulding.

Mr Bevis Hillier, formerly deputy literary editor of the Times, has been appointed editor of The Times Saturday Review.

The meeting of prayer and politics

Our age is one of profound spiritual searching and spiritual confusion. One of the aspects of false spirituality with which we are lumbered is the unbiblical divorce between prayer and politics. But the fate of the soul is the fate of the social order.

Prayer and politics, far from being alternative modes of discipline or even opposites, are necessary to each other. If they are divided, the result is either a superficial "Christian radicalism" which stresses action and service at the expense of awe and vision, or a pietism which reduces spirituality to the private sector.

At the turn of the century, the Christian prayer had all too often become a withdrawal from the world and from men, an unwillingness to share human suffering. The world has risen in protest against this form of piety, this indifference to the world's sorrow. Yet against this protest, Berdyaev insisted, only a robust piety can stand. The choice is not between spirituality and action, but between true spirituality and false.

Christian prayer is rooted in a revolutionary vision, it is Kingdom-directed prayer. It

is therefore marked by a sense of unfulfilment, of yearning, of stretching out into the future and tasting the powers of the age to come. It is never the prayer of security, ease, and smug certainty. It is a crying out for the Kingdom that is coming. Prayer and politics meet at the point at which this vision of the new age comes into collision, as it must, with political structures based upon a different view of man and of human life. At the heart of our Gospel and our prayer there lies an inescapable core of conflict. This core of conflict is central to the Kingdom which must be the motive force and the visionary stimulus for Christian action.

Christian prayer is rooted also in the materiality of creation, incarnation, resurrection, and eucharist. It has a materialistic basis. Gnostic spirituality, so popular at present in the West, offers a way of living and praying which bypasses or despises the material world, and sees matter as an obstacle to the spiritual life. Christian prayer takes place within the framework of an incarnational theology which sees all matter as the potential vehicle of grace. This materialistic basis for prayer is of

the greatest importance if we are to rescue Christian spirituality from the harmful influences of Neo-Platonism and other forms of dualism. The principle that grace comes through the flesh is central to orthodox Christianity. The centrality of the Eucharist in Christian worship involves the rejection of the false dichotomy between spirit and matter. Christian spirituality is a spirituality of broken bread and outpoured wine, an earthly, common spirituality.

Christian prayer is concerned with insight. A central element in prayer is listening, waiting on God in silence, gazing on God, striving to see more clearly. This dimension of clarity and insight contrasts sharply with the blurring of vision which comes through what the fourteenth-century mystic Ruysbroeck called "false vacancy". This sense of seeing more clearly is one of the essential criteria in discernment of true prayer from false.

Finally, Christian prayer is concerned with transformation. Many Christians accept that, at a personal level, grace changes and transforms us, that in Christ there is a new creation. But people

do not exist in a vacuum, nor is the relationship between personal change and socio-political change a simple one of cause and effect. The Christian virtues of love, forgiveness, gentleness and so on are public virtues. The screen of the private realm cut off from the world of political reality.

There is then an inescapable link between prayer and politics, between the mystical and the prophetic dimensions of faith. The renewal to which we are being called today is basically concerned with the restoration of that lost unity. It is very probable that the decay of a genuine mystical life in the Western Church has not been unconnected with the decay of prophetic witness. While many see these two traditions as poles apart, they are in fact very close. For without clear vision there can be no authentic struggle. The hands raised in prayer and the hands raised in revolt are often the same hands. Out of prayer comes the spirit of resistance. Karl Barth put it well. "To clasp the hands in prayer is the beginning of an uprising against the disorder of the world."

Kenneth Leech



Front bench to park bench: Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the House of Commons, enjoying a moment of relaxation with a young visitor to St James's Park, London, yesterday, the eve of his sixtieth birthday.

Top 20 sweep for ITV

The BBC did not get one programme among the top 20 television shows for January, joint audience research figures show.

Ronnie Barker and Ronnie Corbett, the comedians, pulled in the BBC's biggest audiences with three of their Saturday evening shows during the month. But they gained sixth place, equal twenty-eighth place and tenth place in the top 50 programmes named by the programme-makers' Audience Research Board.

This is *Your Life*, which was taken up by independent television after the BBC scrapped the show, and *Coronation Street* dominated the top cent, giving the BBC's biggest audience was 16,400,000.

The BBC had only one other programme in the top 50, an edition of *Dallas*.

But overall the BBC's share of the audience during the month was 38.73 per cent, and BBC2 15.38 per cent, giving them 50.31 per cent against ITV's 49.69 per cent.

Recession in silver trade appears to have eased

Christie's sale of English and Continental silver objects of vertu, Russian works of art and watches in New York on Thursday totalled \$1,531,178 (£850,654) with 8 per cent unsold.

The silver section predominated, exceeding in importance the Prescott sale a year ago. The 342 lots realized \$1,209,175 (£671,763) with less than 2 per cent failing to find buyers.

The sale attracted a large number of buyers from the London Fine Art trade, Continental dealers and representatives of four museums in addition to considerable US interest.

Prices show conclusively that any ideas of a recession in silver can be discounted and that the market has reasserted itself from the effects of the silver bullion speculation two years ago.

Silver from the estate of the late Samuel J. Campbell, and Illinois lawyer, attracted particular attention with *Coronation Street* dominating the top cent, giving the BBC's biggest audience was 16,400,000.

HALLE TO LOSE CITY AID

Manchester's Halle Orchestra is to lose its £30,000 annual grant from the city. But two theatres and the city art gallery have been secured for the city's cultural committee yesterday rejected a proposal recommending the closure of the Halle.

Now the theatres may have to cut one of their productions a year and the galleries may be closed for one or two days a week. But none will close for good.

The loss of cash to the Halle is only a small part of its annual budget.

University news

Liverpool
Honorary degrees will be conferred on the following at the midsummer degree congregations in July.

DURHAM Miss Rita Hunter, soprano with the Sadler's Wells Company. L.D.S. Sir Edgar Williams former general editor, *Dictionary of National Biography*.

The university will also confer honorary degrees on the following at a special congregation on September 16.

L.D.S. Sir Charles Carter, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

MANCHESTER Professor Harold Hopkins, professor of Applied Optics, Reading University, and Sir Alec Morrison, Vice-Chancellor of Brunel University.

DEGRA Sir William Hawthorne, Master of Churchill College, Cambridge.

OBITUARY

ELEANOR POWELL

Dancing star in film musicals

Eleanor Powell, who has died in Los Angeles, was undoubtedly the most brilliant tap dancer ever to grace the screen. It was often said of her, unkindly but not incorrectly, that all she could really do was tap. But when whole spectacular musicals were built round that single ability, there were few who were going to worry that as an actress and singer she was less than remarkable.

She was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1912, started dancing lessons almost as soon as she could toddle, and by the time she was 16 was dancing professionally in Atlantic City clubs during her school holidays. From there she was whisked off to a Gus Edwards revue in New York, and at the age of 17 she starred in her first Broadway show, *Follow Through*.

A number of other Broadway shows followed, including *Finch and Dandy* and *George White's Scandals*; as a result of the latter she made her first small appearance in films, as one of the acts in the film *George White's Scandals* (1935).

But her big chance in films came with *Shane*, a lavish M-G-M film in which she played the lead in a slim plot (allegedly it was a last-minute decision to star her) and was showcased in several extravagant tap routines. To the studio's surprise (they thought she lacked femininity) she was an enormous success with the public, and was instantly signed to a seven-year contract.

After one more Broadway show, the all-star *Diets and Schwarzs* revue at *Home Aboard*, she became the reigning queen of dance at Metro. The vehicles became ever more top-heavy with production values, filled with astonishing transformations, scenes, and hundreds of singers and dancers, through all of which Eleanor Powell tapped imperturbably, with superhuman speed and precision.

When she had had a chance to make *Born to Dance* (1936), *Broadway Melody of 1938* (1937), *Rosalie* (1938) and *Honolulu* (1939), she showed an agreeable and



unassuming personality. But the machine-gun fire of multiple taps she so clearly felt by the studio to be her raison d'être.

The climax of her career came in 1940, when they finally let her do something different, by teaming her with Fred Astaire in *Broadway Melody of 1940*. It was the first time she had been given a partner of the same calibre, and the result was a sort of summit meeting of screen dance, which, particularly in the "Begin the Beguine" number, achieved a height of style and subtlety never subsequently matched.

Nobody learnt from this, and as tap-dancing began to go out of fashion in the 1940s, her career dropped. In her later films she tended to slip up playing second fiddle in the comedy of Red Skelton (*Ship Ahoy*, 1942; *I Dood It*, 1943), and for the rest she did guest spots in films like *Thousands Cheer* and *Duchess of Idaho*, which in 1950 was her last appearance on the big screen. In any case, she wanted to retire and devote herself to her marriage to Glen Ford (divorced 1959).

Later she appeared on religious television, and made a sensational, if short-lived, comeback dancing at Las Vegas in 1961. Essentially hers was a short career, but memorable: there never was anyone vaguely like her, and she demonstrated conclusively that even when inferior films are forgotten, the genuine stars who appeared in them remain.

DR ALFRED SPINKS

Dr Alfred Spinks, CBE, FRS, chairman of the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development, and of Charter Consolidated Limited, and a director of Dunlop Ltd, died on Feb 11, aged 64.

He was Britain's most prominent industrial chemist and biologist, respected, trusted, consulted and greatly liked and admired equally in the worlds of medicine, business, and scientific learning generally.

The son of A. R. Spinks he was born and brought up in Cambridgeshire; he was at school at Soham Grammar School from which he went to University College, Nottingham to obtain a first class degree in chemistry, and thence to Imperial College, where he did research with Sir Ian Heilbrunn. He joined ICI in Manchester in 1941 at the start of his career in the new science of chemotherapy was expanding very rapidly because of war-time needs, and worked closely with Dr Frank Rose, FRS, and others, as the founder of ICI's pharmacology and general work on drug metabolism and biochemistry.

He took part in the development of the new anti-malarials, the later sulphonamides, the antibiotics, and then the agents for non-infective disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis. His studies and research in these areas by spending a year at Oxford and winning first class honours in physiology in 1952: no one in this country could, at this time, have matched the breadth of his knowledge in industrial pharmacology.

He went back to ICI to play a key part in the development of the first successful cardiovascular drugs and in a variety of other areas. He acquired an international reputation and was especially concerned in establishing methods for modelling difficult diseases — such as those of the central nervous system — by animal and other experimental methods.

He became, successively, research director and deputy

chairman of ICI's Pharmaceutical Division and established their new laboratories and headquarters at Alderley Park, near Macclesfield, from very small beginnings 40 years ago, this has now become ICI's most consistently innovative and profitable unit. In 1970 he became research director of ICI, and broadened his interests still further, into the fields of planning, international business, and over the whole of the chemical industry's wide-ranging technology. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1977 and made CBE in 1978.

Since his retirement from ICI in 1979, he has been equally in demand in the public and private sectors of the economy. He was president of the Chemical Society (now the Royal Society of Chemistry), chaired a joint group of the Royal Society, ACARD, and the Advisory Board for the Chemical Industry's research in the new field of biotechnology. He had assisted in the government's work on the promotion of enterprise and innovation.

His approach to new or familiar subjects had always been patient, painstaking, and enthusiastic. He was very well served by a formidable memory coupled with a keenly analytical mind and a love of imaginative new ideas. Many generations of younger people found him a kind, friendly, but incisive critic. He believed firmly in the ability of the affluent society to solve its problems by innovation and by the unfettered energy of the enterprising individual.

He particularly loved Shakespeare, the ballet, and classical music, and had a formidable range of verse, and a command of his own language. He had a craftsman's interest in photography and gardening. His family life was devoted to his wife (Patricia) Kilmer, whom he married in 1946. They had two daughters, and two grandchildren.

'JO' MATTI

"Jo" Matti died on February 10 at the age of 77; continental elegance and style were his design hallmarks.

Giuseppe Gustavo Matti was born in Locarno, Switzerland, and settled in England in 1933, but the dominant influence on his collection was his chic Parisian wife Claude.

In an era when high fashion still meant the tailored suit, Matti's feminine contrast to the more sober lines of Michael, Digne, Morton or Hardy Amies, who were fellow members of the Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers. His shapely cocktail dresses

with clever details of cut and decoration were also applauded.

The "Top Twelve" designers include Charles Creed, who helped Matti when his business ran into difficulties in 1955. The design house flourished in the 1960s, in spite of perhaps because of the influx of Mary Quant and the mini. Matti was one of the first couture designers to move into ready-to-wear.

Dark, witty, an enthusiastic collector, bibliophile, Matti once claimed that men are better at designing than women because they are more objective about the female body.

LORD SOUTHBOROUGH

Lord Southborough, managing director of Shell Transport and Trading from 1951 to 1970, died on February 4 at the age of 84.

The son of the first Baron Southborough by his second wife, he was educated at Westminster School and saw

service in the First World War in the RNRV and at the Admiralty and the Foreign Office.

He joined the Royal Dutch Shell Group of companies in 1919. He succeeded to the title on the death of his half brother in 1960.

Gray's Inn

Mr James Wesley Wellwood has been elected an honorary member of the Bench of Gray's Inn.

THE TABLET

Founded 1840

The first in a series of "Five minutes with the Pope" this week

Lord Hunt of Tanworth

Secretary to the Cabinet 1973-1979

sets the scene for a thought-provoking series running up to the Papal visit.

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مكتبة من الأمل

Saturday Review



Princes over the mob

As the First World War raged, D. H. Lawrence nurtured his own dream of the brave new world that would follow it — and expounded his hopes in letters to the cultural and social élite whose doors had been opened to him by the success of *Sons and Lovers*...



National Portrait Gallery



Hulton Picture Library



The philosopher Bertrand Russell (1872-1970), far left, was then a lecturer at Trinity College, Cambridge. His active pacifism led to six months' jail in 1918.

Lady Ottoline Morrell (1873-1938), centre, social and literary hostess, made her home, Garsington Manor, Oxfordshire, a refuge for conscientious objectors.

D. H. Lawrence (1885-1930), right, was not a pacifist — he was twice rejected, on health grounds, for military service — but regarded the war as wholly evil.

Lady Cynthia Asquith (1887-1960) was the daughter-in-law of the Prime Minister, H. H. Asquith (Liberal; Coalition from May 26, 1915).

ing up at us. Also over the river, beyond the ferry, there is the flat silvery world, as in the beginning, untouched: with pale sand, and very much white foam, row after row, coming from under the sky, in the silver evening; and no people, no people at all, no houses, no buildings, only a haystack on the edge of the shingle, and an old black mill. For the rest, the flat unfinished world running with foam and noise and silvery light, and a few gulls swinging like a half-born thought. It is a great thing to realise that the original world is still there — perfectly clean and pure, many white advancing foams, and only the gulls swinging between the sky and the shore.

It is this mass of unclean world that we have super-imposed on the clean world that we cannot bear. When I looked back out of the clearness of the open evening, at this Littlehampton dark and amorphous like a bad eruption on the edge of the land, I was so sick I felt I could not come back: all these little, amorphous houses like an eruption, a disease on the clean earth: and all of them full of such a diseased spirit, every landlady harping on her money, her turning as if the world had become on his latitude of escape from money and furniture.

One watches them on the seashore, all the people: and there is something pathetic, almost wistful in them, as if they wished that their lives were not added up to this scaly nullity of possession, but as if they could not escape. It is a dragon that has devoured us all: these obscene, scaly houses, this insatiable struggle and desire to possess, to possess always and in spite of everything, the need to be an owner, lest one be owned. It is too horrible. One can no longer live with people: it is too hideous and nauseating. Owners and owned, they are like the two sides of a ghastly disease. One feels a sort of madness come over one, as if the world had become hell. But it is only super-imposed: it is only a temporary disease. It can be cleaned away.

Of course your husband will go to the war and love it much better than you, if you want him to make money. It does not matter whether you need money or not. You do need it. But the fact that you would ask him to work, put his soul into getting it, makes him love better war and pure destruction. The thing is painfully irrational. How can a man be so developed, as to be able to devote himself to making money, and at the same time keep himself in utter antagonism to the whole system of money. If he is in antagonism, he is in antagonism. And he will escape, with joy, from the necessity for money, into war, which is its pure destruction.

One must destroy the spirit of money — the blind spirit of possession. It is the dragon for your St George: neither rewards on earth nor in heaven, of ownership: but always the give and take, the fight and the embrace: no more: no diseased stability of possessions, but the give and take of love and conflict, with the eternal consummation in each. The only permanent thing is consummation in love or hate.

(D. H. Lawrence)

This article is taken from *The Letters of D. H. Lawrence, Volume II (June 1913 — October 1916)*, edited by George T. Zytaruk and James T. Boulton and to be published shortly by Cambridge University Press at £20.

To Lady Ottoline Morrell, 1 February 1915

Greatham, Pulborough, Sussex
Dear Lady Ottoline,

I must write you a line when you have just gone, to tell you how my heart feels quite big with hope for the future. Almost with the remainder of tears and the last gnashing of teeth, I could sing the "Magnificat" for the child in my heart.

I want you to form the nucleus of a new community which shall start a new life amongst us — a life in which the only riches is integrity of character. So that each one may fulfil his own nature and deep desires to the utmost, but wherein the ultimate satisfaction and joy is in the completeness of us all as one. Let us be good all together, instead of just in the privacy of our chambers, let us know that the intrinsic part of all of us is the best part, the believing part, the passionate, generous part. We can all come croppers, but what does it matter. We can laugh at each other, and dislike each other, but the good remains, and we know it.

And the new community shall be established upon the known, eternal good part in us.

This present community consists, as far as it is a framed thing, in a myriad contrivances for preventing us from being let down by the meanness in ourselves or in our neighbours. But it is like a motorcar that is so encumbered with non-sense, non-puncture, non-burst, non-this and non-that contrivances, that it simply can't go any more.

I hold this the most sacred duty — the gathering together of a number of people who shall agree to live by the best they know, that they shall be free to live by the best they know. The ideal, the religion, must now be lived, practised. We will have no more churches. We will bring church and house and shop together. I do believe that there are enough decent people to make a start with. Let us get the people. Curse the [Lynton] Strachey who asks for a new religion — the greedy dog. He wants another juicy bone for his soul, does he? Let him start to fulfil what religion he have.

After the war, the soul of the people will be so maimed and so injured that it is horrible to think of. And this shall be the new hope: that there shall be a life wherein the struggle shall not be for money or for power, but for individual freedom and common effort towards good. That is surely the richest thing to have now — the feeling that one is working, that one is part of a

great, good effort or of a great effort towards goodness.

It is no good plastering and tinkering with this community. Every strong soul must put off its connection with this society, its vanity and chiefly its fear, and go naked with its fellows, weaponless, armourless, without shield or spear, but only with naked hands and open eyes. Not self-sacrifice, but fulfilment, the flesh and the spirit in league together, not in arms against one another.

And each man shall know that he is part of the greater body, each man shall submit that his own soul is not supreme even to himself. To be or not to be is no longer the question. The question now, is how shall we fulfil our declaration "God is". For all our life is now based on the assumption that God is not — or except on rare occasions.

We must go very, very carefully at first. The great serpent to destroy, is the Will to Power: the desire for one man to have some dominion over his fellow man. Let us have no personal influence, if possible — nor personal magnetism, as they used to call it, nor persuasion — no "Follow me" — but only "Behold". And a man shall not come to save his own soul — let his soul go to hell. He shall come because he knows that his own soul is not the be-all and the end-all, but that all souls of all things do but compose the body of God, and that God indeed Shall Be.

I do hope that we shall all of us be able to agree, that we have a common way, a common interest, not a private way and a private interest only.

It is communism based, not on poverty, but on riches, not on humility, but on pride, not on sacrifice, but upon complete fulfilment in the flesh of all strong desire, not on forfeiture but upon inheritance, not on heaven but on earth. We will be Sons of God who walk here [...] on earth, not bent on getting and having, because we know we inherit all things. We will be aristocrats, and as wise as the serpent in dealing with the mob. For the mob shall not crush us nor starve us nor cry us to death. We will deal cunningly with the mob, the greedy soul, we will gradually bring it to subjection.

We will found an order, and we will all be Princes, as the angels are.

We must bring this thing about — at least set it into life, bring it forth new-born on the earth, watched over by our old cunning and guarded by our ancient, mercenary-soldier habits.

My wife sends her greetings and pledge of alliance. I shall paint you a little wooden box.

Au revoir D. H. Lawrence

To Bertrand Russell, 24 February 1915

Greatham, Pulborough, Sussex

Dear Bertrand Russell,

Your letter was very kind to me, and somehow made me feel as if I were impertinent — a bit. You have worked so hard in the abstract beyond me, I feel as if I should never be where you have been for so long, and are now — it is not my destiny. And if you are there beyond me, I feel it is impertinent to talk and write so vehemently. I feel you are tolerant when you listen. Which is rather saddening. I wish you'd tell me when I am foolish and over-insistent.

I have only to stick to my vision of a life where men are freer from the immediate material things, where they need never be as they are now on the defensive against each other, largely because of the struggle for existence, which is a real thing, even to those who need not make the struggle. So a vision of a better life must include a revolution of society. And one must fulfil one's vision as much as possible. And the drama shall be between individual men and women, not between nations and classes. And the great living experience for every man is his adventure into the woman. And the ultimate passion of every man is to be within himself the whole of mankind — which I call social passion — which is what brings to fruit your philosophical writings. The man embraces in the woman all that is not himself, and from that one resultant, from that embrace, comes every new action.

Apart from this, a man can only take that which is already

known, hold it to himself, and say "this is good — or true — and this is not good, not true". But this is only the sifting or re-stating of that which is given, it is not the making of a new movement, a new combination. I hope this doesn't sound all foolish to you.

I wrote a book about these things — I used to call it *Le Gai Savoir*. I want now to re-write this stuff, and make it as good as I can, and publish it in pamphlets, weekly or fortnightly, and so start a campaign for this freer life. I want to talk about it when I come to Cambridge. I want to come — I want to come on the 6th and stay to the 8th — but are the two nights too long? I don't want you to put up with my talk, when it is foolish, because you think perhaps it is passionate. And it is not much good my asking you about your work. I should have to study it a long time first. And it is not in me. I feel quite sad, as if I talked a little vulgar language of my own which nobody understood. But if people all turn into stone or pillars of salt, one must still talk to them. You must put off your further knowledge and experience, and talk to me my way, and be with me, or I feel a babbling idiot and an intruder. My world is real, it is a true world, and it is a world I have in my measure understood. But no doubt you also have a true world, which I can't understand. It makes me [...]. I said to conclude that. But you must live in my world, while I am there. Because it is also a real world. And it is a world you can inhabit with me, if I can't inhabit yours with you.

I hope I shall see Lowes Dickinson too

D. H. Lawrence

"Study of Thomas Hardy" in *Phoenix, the Posthumous Papers of D. H. Lawrence*, ed., Edward McDonald (1936).



To Bertrand Russell, 26 July 1915

Greatham — Pulborough

I rather hated your letter, and am terrified of what you are putting in your lectures. I don't want tyrants. But I don't believe in democratic control. I think the working man is fit to elect governors or overseers for his immediate circumstances, but for no more. You must utterly revise the electorate. The working man shall elect superiors for the things that concern him immediately, no more. From the other classes, as they rise, shall be elected the higher governors. The thing must culminate in one real head, as every organic thing must — no foolish republics with foolish presidents, but an elected King, something like Julius Caesar.

And as the men elect and govern the industrial side of life, so the women must elect and govern the domestic side. And there must be a rising rank of women governors, as of men, culminating in a woman Dictator of equal authority with the supreme Man. It isn't bosh, but rational sense. The whole thing must be living. Above all there must be no democratic control — that is the worst of all. There must be an elected aristocracy.

As for Horace Bottomley? a nation in a false system acting in a false spirit will quite rightly choose him. But a nation striving for the truth and the establishment of truth and right will forsake him a second.

I shan't come to Garsington at once, because I am not quite in the mood. We are going on Friday to the seaside, to Littlehampton for a week. Then we go to London. Then we might arrange a meeting all together at

Today D. H. Lawrence and his wife Frieda (here played by Ian McKellen and Janet Suzman in a scene from the new Christopher Miles film, *Priest of Love*) are seen as apostles of a new sexual freedom, and of a heady avant-garde in literature and art. But it is possible to see them as part of a rarefied élite enjoying an aristocratic life-style in a disintegrating world. Palisaded by their pacifism from the horrors of the First World War, cushioned from the realities of working-class hunger and violence which Lawrence had left behind to flirt with the upper classes mentally and physically, they existed in an intellectual quarantine, in arcaic settings such as Lady Ottoline Morrell's Garsington

Garsington, if Lady Ottoline can do with us.

Frieda sends her Greetings.

Yours

D. H. Lawrence

We must have the same general ideas if we are going to be or do anything. I will listen gladly to all your ideas: but we must put our ideas together. This is a united effort, or it is nothing — a mere tiresome playing about, lecturing and so on. It is no mere personal voice that must be raised: but a sound, living idea round which we all rally.

2 Horatio William Bottomley, MP and founder of John Bull, later gaoled for fraud.

To Lady Ottoline Morrell, 29 July 1915

Greatham — Pulborough

My dear Lady Ottoline,

We are going down to Littlehampton tomorrow to the sea, for a few days. I feel I want to be blown and washed, and to forget. We were at Littlehampton on Sunday; the Radfords are there, also Lady Cynthia [Asquith] was there. We have a very good bathe, very good indeed. There was a strong wind that never ceased, and the waves came travelling high — much water travelling heavily and swinging one away. It was very good indeed.

Bertie's letter chagrined me. Are we never going to unite in one idea and one purpose? Is it to be a case of each one of us having his own personal and private fling? That is nothing. If we are going to remain a group of separate entities separately engaged, then there is no reason why we should be a group at all. We are just individualists. And individuals do not vitally concern me any more. Only a purpose vitally concerns me, not individuals — neither my own individual self, nor any other.

I want very much to come to Garsington if we are going to be a little group filled with one spirit and surviving for one end. But if we are going to be a little set of individuals each one concerned with himself and his own personal fling at the world, I can't bear it.

Let us see what we can do, how we can do something, when we come back from Littlehampton...

The post-man is here —

au revoir

D. H. Lawrence

To Lady Cynthia Asquith, 3 August 1915

Littlehampton — Tuesday
My dear Lady Cynthia,
We have lived a few days on the sea-shore, with the waves bang-

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

TONIGHT at 8 p.m.

THE BACH CHOIR
WALTON

Variations on a Theme by Hindemith
Catherine Wyn-Rogers, William Kendall, Willard White
Philharmonia Orchestra
Sir David Willcocks
£2, £3, £5, £6, £7 (only) from Hall (01-928 3191)

TOMORROW at 3.15 p.m.

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BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

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WEDNESDAY 17 FEBRUARY at 8 p.m.

GENNADY ROZHDESTVENSKY

ELGAR: THE APOSTLES

FELICITY LOTT ALFRED HODGSON
KELLY WOODLAND JOHN SHIRLEY-QUINN
MALCOLM KING DAVID WILSON-JOHNSTON
BBC Symphony Chorus, Choralia Chorus
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PHILHARMONIA

Music Director: Riccardo Muti

Please note change of conductor

RUDOLF BARSHAI

conducts

Thursday next 18 February at 8

Mozart: Symphony No. 32, K.318

CLIFFORD CURZON

Mozart: Piano Concerto in C, K.467

SHEILA ARMSTRONG

Mahler: Symphony No. 4

Please note change of works

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Sunday 21 February at 7.30

Helen Donath Alfred Hodgson

Anthony Rolfe-Johnson Marius Rintzler

Philharmonia Chorus

BEETHOVEN: MISSA SOLEMNIS

Sponsored by MSL GROUP INTERNATIONAL LTD.

£4.50 (ALL OTHERS SOLD)

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SALVATORE ACCARDO

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NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF WASHINGTON

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William Walton: Prologue e fantasia

Mozart: Piano Concerto in D minor

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Conductor: MARILYN ANDERSON

Sibelius: Violin Concerto

Berlioz: Symphonie Fantastique

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SUNDAY 7 MARCH at 3.15 p.m.

EMIL GILELS

BEETHOVEN

Sonata in D, Op. 10 No. 3

Eroica Variations, Op. 35

Sonatina in G, Op. 79

Sonata in E flat, Op. 81a 'Les Adieux'

Sonata in E minor, Op. 90

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MONDAY 8 MARCH at 8

VIENNA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Conductor: EUGEN JOCHUM

Symphony No. 39 MOZART

Symphony No. 7 BRUCKNER

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THE MANCHESTER SCHOOL IN LONDON

TUESDAYS FEBRUARY 16 & 23

See leaflet for details

LONDON MOZART PLAYERS

Conductor: MARK ELDER

Symphony No. 40 in D minor, K.431

Symphony No. 5 in B flat, K.485

Imogen Cooper piano

£3, £4, £5, £6, £7 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

FRIDAY NEXT 19 FEBRUARY at 7.45 p.m.

ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

Conductor: MALCOLM MCGILL

Andrés Schiffrin piano

José Luis García violin

William Bennett flute

With assistance from Meridian Ltd.

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GLC South Bank Concert Halls

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Holiday discount news

Sooner or later all aspects of the discount market will be affected by the collapse of Laker, but the final results will only be seen in the long run. Meanwhile, Horizon are already announcing that there will be extra seats available, and no surcharge on departures in March, April or May.

Neilson have a further list of "Price melters" for Italy, Austria and France (from several airports) ranging from £109/£169 for a 7/17 day holiday — prices are guaranteed and

final but the choice of destination is theirs, not yours, and there is a varying basis for meals.

Global's reduction of £30 per person on all Italian ski holidays is extended to departures on February 13 and 27 from Gatwick, and 7 and 14 night holidays are still available in Madesimo, Santa Caterina, Livigno and Chiesia. A one week, half board holiday at the Persicore Miravalle would cost from £102.

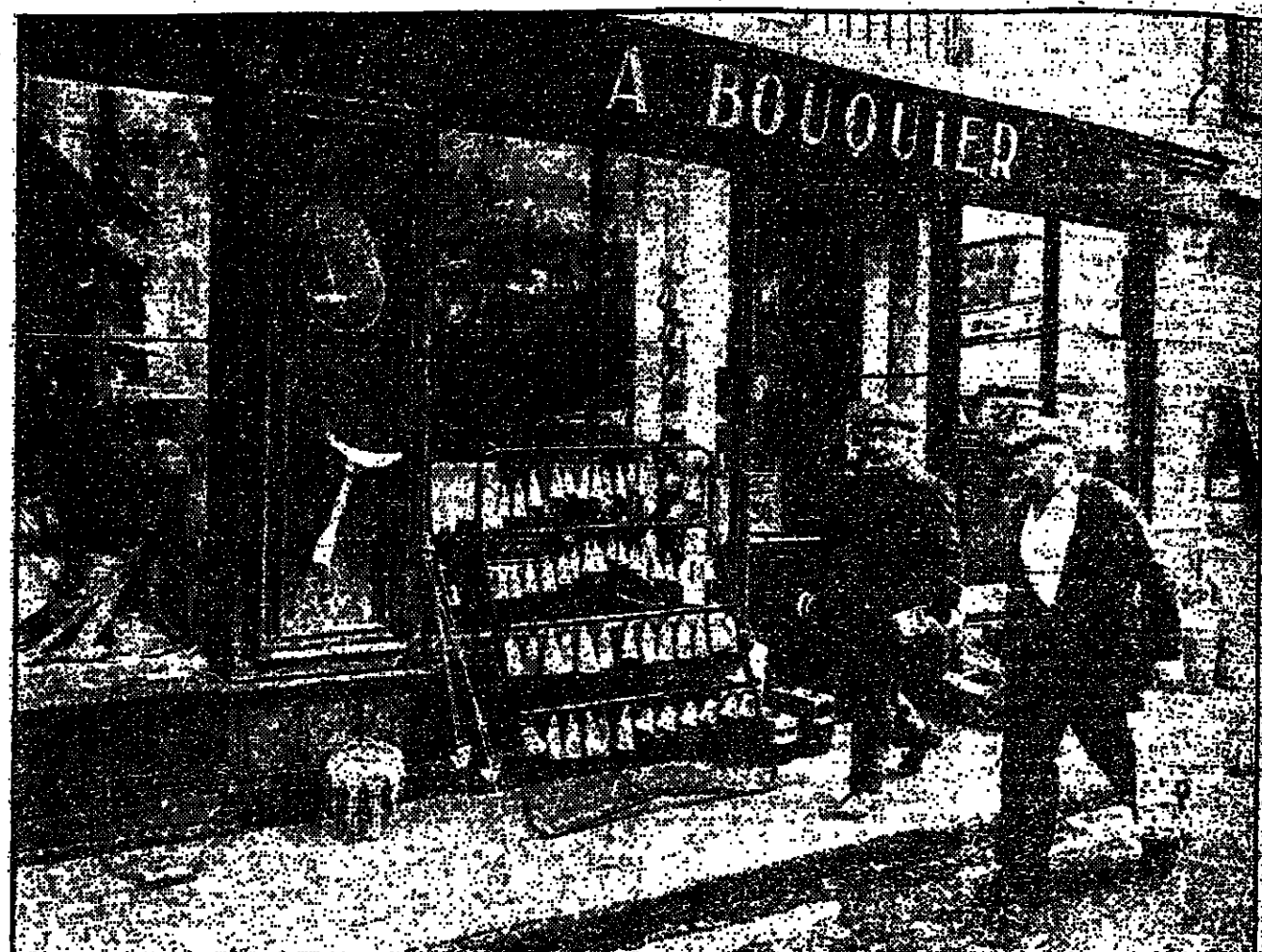
Destination	Nights	Company	Price	Saves	Departures
SKING					
Pontresina, Sw.	14/1/b	Small World*	£229	£70	Feb 21
Adelboden, Sw.	14/1/b	Small World	£199	£70	Feb 21
Abdelboden	7/1/b	Small World	£159	£40	Feb 28
Zell am Ziller, Austria	7 h/b	Skiscene	£150	£23	Mar 3
Avoriaz, France	7 s/c	Skiscene	£109	£19	Mar 6 Luton
Crans Mont., Sw.	7 h/b	Skiscene	£159	£23	Mar 6 Luton
Madesimo, Italy	7 h/b	Skiscene	£149	£15	Mar 13
Meribel, France	7 s/c	Ski West	£130	£20	Feb 20
Courmayeur, Italy	7/1/b	Ski West	£189	£20	Feb 20
Zermatt, Switzerland	7/14/1/b	Ski West	£185/269	£40	Feb 27
Zermatt	7/14 s/c	Ski West	£125/180	£30	Feb 27
Courchevel, France	7/1/b	Ski West	£189	£40	Feb 27
Meribel	7/14/1/b	Ski West	£179/279	£40	Mar 6
Verbier, Switzerland	7 s/c	Ski West	£119	£20	Mar 6
Courmayeur	7/14 h/b	Ski West	£150/225	£30	Mar 6
Chiesia, Italy	7/14 h/b	Global	£102/132	£30	Feb 27
Santa Caterina, Italy	7/14 b&b	Global	£95/132	£30	Feb 27
Aprica, Italy	7/14/1/b	Swans	£101/190	£50	Mar departures
Caspoggio, Italy	7/14/1/b	Swans	£74/142	£50	Mar departures
Livigno, Italy	7/14/1/b	Swans	£131/236	£50	Mar departures
Passo Tonale, Italy	7/14 h/b	Swans	£114/199	£50	Mar departures

WINTER SUN					
Malta	14 h/b	Portland*	£159	£50	Feb 19 Luton
Malta	7 h/b	Portland	£119	£39	Feb 26 Luton
Portugal	7 b&b	Portland	£115	£10	Mar 2
Tunisia	7/1/b	Portland	£129	£17	Mar 5 Luton
Tunisia	14/1/b	Portland	£159	£21	Mar 5 Luton
St Lucia	29 b	Pegasus	£498	£58	Feb 27 Depart Luton, Return Heathrow
Rome	3 b&b	Pegasus	£125	£15	Feb 19
Rome	3	Pegasus	£92	£15	Feb 19
Salzburg	3 b&b	Thomson	£79	£50	Feb 19/26 Luton
Salzburg	4 b&b	Thomson	£84	£50	Feb 22 Luton
Athens	7 b&b	Thomson	£121	£30	Feb 28 Luton
Florence	3 b&b	Thomson	£112	£25	Feb 26 Luton
Crete	7 h/b	Thomson	£197	£30	Mar 11 Luton
Gambia	7 h/b	Thomson	£281	£45	Mar 18 Luton

Flights are from Gatwick unless otherwise stated. All discounts are calculated on current brochure prices. *May only be booked directly. Portland telephone 01-388 5111, Small World telephone 01-240 3253.

Auvergne/Peter Black

A prospect to lift the spirits



You have a good idea of the characteristic Auvergne landscape from the top of the volcano named the Puy de Dome, which rises like a giant inverted teacup 4,000 feet above the high valley of the Limagne, itself nearly 1,000 feet above sea level.

The view is stupendous, 200 miles in all directions, covering one-eighth of all France. On the warm autumn day when I was there a blue haze blurred these far distances, but the chain of dead volcanoes, of which the Puy de Dome is the tallest stood out, gently majestic, under the skin of green turf that covers the scars left by the convulsions that formed the Massif Central 50 million years ago. Like all high places, they create an indelible impression of great age and calm.

The violent geological history is dramatized in what they call an audio-visual presentation in an underground cave at Volvic, well worth seeing if you do not suffer from claustrophobia, cold, or a conviction that you would learn more from a book.

Britons who know this part of France say, "Ah, yes, the Auvergne," in the tone of one remembering pleasure. (Its tourism got a powerful boost from the drinks commercial which exploited the songs of the Auvergne shepherds). But the only British I met were a coachload of disciples of the mystic philosopher Teilhard de Chardin, who grew up there.

The area in which I was travelling, the countryside outside Clermont Ferrand, is a beautiful, sparsely populated land of forests, pastures, lakes, hills; an all-year-round centre for an action holiday, for in the long, bright, cold winter the summer places where you ride, walk, fish, camp, become centres of cross-country and downhill skiing. On this trip, however, my closest acquaintance was with old churches and food. My hosts overrode my appetite for the former, but judged the latter to be nice.

The Auvergne is dotted with magnificent Romanesque churches going back to the eleventh and twelfth centuries. For me these are places in which to sit quietly and think about, but I could not get away from well-meaning experts who wanted to tell me about the north transept. It is always better to take a guidebook which offers the same information in silence.

Judged by production figures, French farming may be inefficient. Those small farms that are so pleasant to look at, each with its woodpile, manure heap, stacks of hay and corn-cobs, horses hanging their noble heads over the gates and flocks of

poultry clucking about, have not changed for centuries. But the product certainly does not taste inefficient. It may be profitable to make 20 different cheeses in the Auvergne, but it is not by this standard that the French consider food — particularly cheese, which they regard, as they do their wines, with the intense respect due to a living creation that represents generations of patient skills.

My first meal was at the restaurant at Clermont Ferrand airport. (Imagine a visiting French journalist being taken to eat at Heathrow!). My hosts presented the selected cheeses, and described their separate qualities, with the proud smiles of parents introducing talented and prize-winning children. Their Joseph is St. Nectaire, made since the dark ages in and round the village it is named for; there are still 700 small farmer-producers turning the stuff out by traditional methods. Whether these families will survive the growing tendency of the young to leave the land for industry is the problem the Auvergne lives with always.

I was there to taste as many of the finest local dishes as could comfortably be taken in during a four-day visit, an invitation that I did not need to have repeated in a loud voice. The most typical dish, not to be missed, is the "potée" ("Copieuse Potée Auvergnate" said the menu), a rich stew constructed round shin of pork

and sausage with new potatoes, cabbage, carrot, eaten with the light red wine of Chateaugay.

Another dish well worth the trip was rabbit stewed with and served with so many cloves of garlic it could have been called stewed garlic with rabbit sauce. The fragrance was ambrosial. This meal ended with a novelty for me; a cooked whole peach dusted with fragments of mint.

I enjoyed without reserve the range of freshwater fish — salmon, trout, crayfish — and the plike resembling named Sandre and Perche. But to attempt to describe the taste of food is to risk breaking into the flushed and hectic prose of P.G. Wodehouse's novelist Rosie Banks. I say only that nobody complained or threw bread about during meals.

At the other end of the gastronomic possibilities I drank a glass of the thermal waters which have bubbled from their source since the land settled into its present shape.

Daily Air France flights to Paris with Air Inter connections to Clermont Ferrand from £192 return. Or Heathrow to Paris and on by train.

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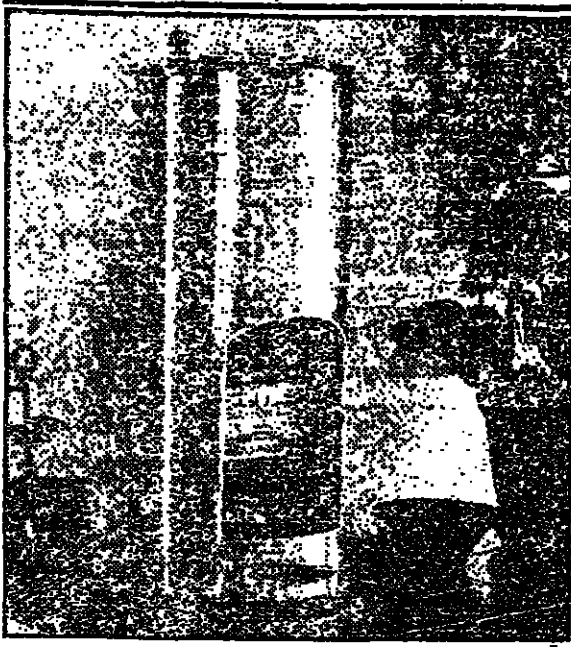
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The power is perfect

Shoparound with Beryl Downing



The Pither Studio stove, with or without back boiler, from £304.75 for the 6.5kw size.



The Godin oval stove, 30.3in high, burns wood or solid fuel. £258.75.

Fashion shapes these stoves

The bleak midwinter — don't be fooled by the sunshine — seems an odd time to open a shop devoted to stoves and central heating. In a well ordered world, everyone should have completed their heating installations somewhere about last September, and should have been stewing satisfactorily ever since.

It seems, however, that the newly fashionable stoves are as much of an impulse buy as Mars bars, but with a somewhat longer term energy output. And of course, there are always people like me, who need advice because their central heating was installed by a plumber's mate who appears to have knitted the pipes together and dropped a few stitches to boot.

So The London Stove Centre which has just opened at 49 Chiltern Street, W1, provides a welcome and comprehensive service for everyone interested in solid fuel heating. There are already several shops offering antique stoves, but none in Central London which provides a complete range of modern ones and reproduction ones, plus all the fittings and any advice you may need on installation.

Kit Kershaw, who owns the centre, was converted to the idea

of solid-fuel stoves six years ago when the price of oil forced him to find an alternative form of heating his 25-roomed house in Hertfordshire. The stoves were so successful that he began to sell them and it was not long before he added to his British collection by importing stoves from America and Europe.

The stoves he enthuses about most — and until you have heard an engineer rave about one, you will never understand the five star fascination of an iron box on legs — are the hand-made cast-iron jobs, architect designed for Vermont Castings, New England. Thermostatically controlled, they will keep going for 20 hours on anthracite, or overnight on wood, and the style is "Georgian".

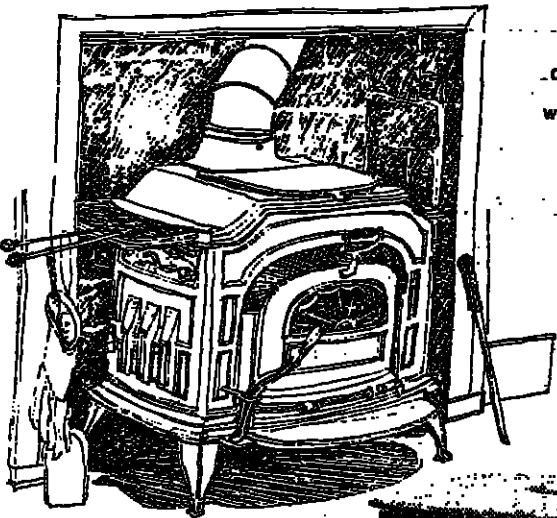
There are also some highly individual designs — a tiled Italian cupboard of a stove that looks as if it should contain cocktails rather than coal, and a German "kugel" stove that looks like an opera singer in a tight corset — and some decorative French models by Godin, based

on nineteenth-century designs and in attractive colours.

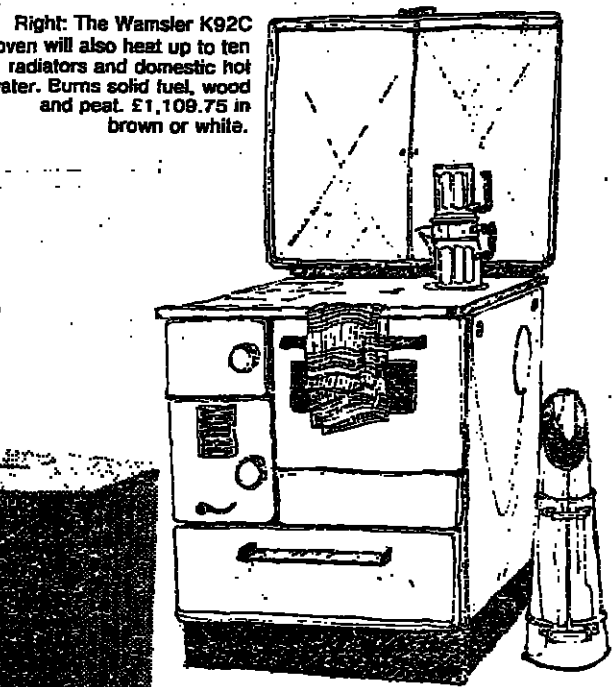
British stoves are well represented by the elegantly simple stainless steel column, the Pither Studio anthracite stove — two sizes, with or without a back boiler, from £304.75 to £481.15 — and the Wenlock variety act, Little and Much.

Both are multi-fuel burners, the Little Wenlock producing an output of about 6.5kw for £218.50 (£276 with boiler for hot water) and the Much Wenlock producing 10kw for £322.25 (£425 with full central heating boiler). This boiler can also be plumbed into an existing gas or oil fired system to save on total fuel costs, along the same lines as the SFAS Link-Up, reported on this page last September.

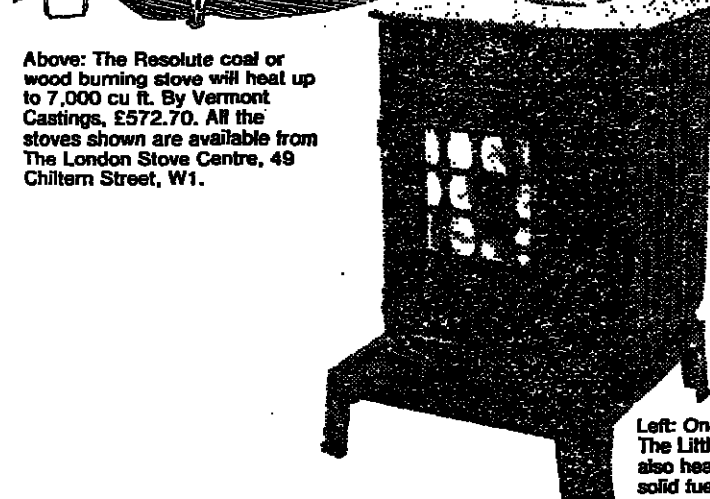
Apart from recommending stoves and systems to suit your needs, The Stove Centre will advise on pipes, fittings, coal merchants — they will even recommend a chimney sweep in your area. Or, if you prefer to do it yourself, they have sets of rods the Clean Sweep kit — which extend to 30 ft at £15 (43 p & p) plus a special non-scratch brush, developed by Kit Kershaw, £6 (50p p & p). For further details and brochures of individual stoves, telephone 01-486 5168.



Above: The Resolute coal or wood burning stove will heat up to 7,000 cu ft. By Vermont Castings, £572.70. All the stoves shown are available from The London Stove Centre, 49 Chiltern Street, W1.



Right: The Wamsley K92C oven will also heat up to ten radiators and domestic hot water. Burns solid fuel, wood and peat. £1,109.75 in brown or white.



Left: One of the least expensive stoves. The Little Wenlock, output 6.5kw, can also heat the water. Burns coal, wood, solid fuels. From £218.



Mesh necklace in woven multi-coloured nylon can be twisted and expanded to become more transparent, or stretched and attached to the shoulders. By Caroline Broadhead, £110 at the V&A craft shop. Photo by Charles Thomson.

Flashes of inspiration

Modern jewelry that leaps and spirals with flashes of brilliant colour, like a jazz trumpeter in orbit, is on display at the Victoria & Albert Museum craft shop until March 4. It is the work of two of our most innovative jewellers, Caroline Broadhead and Eric Spiller.

Caroline Broadhead uses monofilament nylon to create flexible necklaces like basketweave collar and armlets stretching from wrist to shoulder like multi-coloured sleeves. Also on show are examples of her tufted jewelry — painted wood bangles, circular, triangular and square, set with nylon bristles and worn sandwiched together in pairs. Prices are from £14 for a "push-together" tufted necklace, £63 for a single bracelet.

Eric Spiller's work concentrates on the interplay of colour and reflection of light on various surfaces, using intermingled circles of transparent nylon, PVC, stainless steel and aluminium, anodized in a variety of bright colours. He is showing a series of brooches from £15 to £55 and bracelets at £47.

The Craft Shop at the V & A is open Mondays to Thursdays 10 am to 5.30 pm, Saturdays 10 am to 5.15 pm and Sundays 2.30 pm to 5.15 pm. It is closed on Fridays.

Love that rather special cake

I have just eaten my heart out. It tasted of sugar and brandy, which has nothing to do with the slow fermentation you suspect but simply that the heart in question was a particularly delicious Valentine cake.

It arrived rather too late for me to tell you about it in time for tomorrow, but the makers have just started a small homemade cake company and will invent confection for every occasion.

Invent is the operative word — these cakes are laced with imagination as well as stuffed with fruit, and if you want Jonathan Rhind to design something suitable for a children's party his first reaction will be to ask whether the food is required to be thrown or not.

He and his partner Amanda Lines, who is a trained cook and has been concentrating on directors' luncheons until now, will make any sort of "theme" cake you could imagine, tropical ones, underwater ones, children's party cakes with a full working merry-go-round on top. A simple 8in, 4lb fruit cake costs £10 (plus £2.50 delivery in the London area). A space rocket or a ship is around £15.

For more details telephone Rhind & Lines, 01-253 6532 during the day or 01-334 8511 evenings or weekends.

Another specialist in decorative cakes opened recently at 66 Lower Sloane Street, London SW1 Anne Fayer combines skills in cake making and in flower arrangement, having spent ten years at Searcy Tansley's and two at the London School of Floristry and Constance Spry.

Weddings are her favourite subject as they give her the opportunity to design a cake painted with flowers to match the bridal bouquet, but she also does all sorts of novelty iced sponge cakes in the shape of telephones, typewriters and hamburgers; she has even made a full size replica of James Hunt's broken leg in plaster cast, with gaffer.

About a week's notice is needed for a complicated cake. Simple iced cakes start at £7 (no delivery, you must collect or they will send in a taxi) to around £80 for a three-tier wedding cake. Telephone 01-730 6277.



The very latest tile

Spending a night on the tiles has always struck me as an unnecessarily uncomfortable pursuit but these days, I have discovered, it can be tolerably aesthetic. This has nothing to do with my advancing years but simply because I have just met a designer who produces tiles that are literally, pretty as pictures.

Her name is Christina Sheppard and ever since she attended her first life drawing class in Paris at the malleable age of six she has been mad about drawing.

So her tiles are decorated with no ordinary, stamped out designs, but with meticulously composed illustrations.

The technique she mainly uses is scratch — literally a scratching through the glaze — which is particularly versatile and allows a great variety of subjects and colours. There are 50 different pictures in her series of country tiles — two are illustrated — and they are available at £2 each from the Best of British, Museum Street, London, W1, Domus, Muswell Hill, the Lock Shop, Camden Lock, and That New Shop, Hampstead. Also available in Liverpool, Norfolk, Suffolk and Tunbridge Wells. For stockists telephone 01-405 9966.

Apart from these, Christina Sheppard produces more conventional designs of animals, birds, fruit and fish and also blue and white brushstroke designs, like traditional Dutch tiles. She will undertake individual commissions for private houses and for public buildings; one of her most recent was a 9 ft x 8 ft mural for the Shakespeare Centre, Stratford-upon-Avon.

If you would like to discuss your ideas with her, you can see her either in Doughty Street, London WC1 or at Wood Farm in Suffolk. Please telephone first to make an appointment: 01-405 9966 or 0728-831 131.

Well-padded industry

There was a time when I was taking evening classes in upholstery at the same time as studying for an external degree in social psychology. So penetrating was my insight into the human mind that it did not occur to me until some time later that as I was making my couch so should I lie on it. I have never picked up my webbing stretcher since.

My half-finished sofa and I would benefit enormously, I am sure, from the Upholstery Weekends offered by Sandra Rowney at her Norfolk farmhouse. She runs an upholstery business and she teaches traditional methods using horsehair and hessian — not

that dreadful pre-formed foam.

Weekend students arrive for Friday dinner. Tuition is from 9.30 am to 5 pm Saturdays and Sundays and all the materials you need will be in stock, plus a selection of fabrics and furniture if you haven't a piece you are already working on.

The weekend, including meals, is £50, or you can go for a day's tuition, including office, and lunch for £15. More details from Sandra Rowney, Victoria Farmhouse, Private Road, Earsham (nr Bungay), Norfolk. Telephone Bungay 4360.

Handworkers who prefer a slightly more delicate approach might like to consider a Tuesday morning course on tapestry at the Pearson School of Needlepoint in London. It offers basic instruction on canvas work techniques and stitches and caters for beginners and

intermediate needlewomen.

The course lasts four weeks and costs £37.50, plus £11.50 for materials. There are several other courses — dates and details from Earsham, 2122 Victoria Gate, London W8 4AA. 01-937 4568.

For those outside London, Ehrman has just produced its second tapestry catalogue. It features some very attractive designs, including a delightful sampler and an elegant chair seat by the Royal School of Needlework, eight cushions by Kaffe Fassett (Turkish lace is particularly pretty) and three tree designs from Madeira.

All the designs are available mail order and the catalogue is free from the Victoria Gate address, where Ehrman has just opened a new shop devoted to needlework — just send a stamped addressed envelope at least 9in x 6in.

Gardening/Roy Hay

Ride on for the right finish

Last year saw much fierce competition with "no holds barred" advertising in the small to medium-sized lawn mower market but there was really not much radical development to report. Nor is there for the mowing season now approaching.

Rather it has been a struggle between British, American and Japanese manufacturers vying with each other as regards quality and price. Starting with the largest machines we have an ever-increasing choice of ride-on mowers. Small garden tractors are increasingly popular for grass cutting, also for towing leaf sweepers, cultivators, snow-thrusters and trucks. Many large estates, I am sure, are under-capitalized, trying to cope with a workload with inadequate machines, consequently under-using the labour — paid or unpaid — available for garden maintenance.

Compare the choice of garden tractor machines offered by the British firm Westwood, with the imported American tractors. Shop around, too, once you have

decided on the machine of your choice, as some distributors are offering a free grass catcher with their large machines — worth up to £150, which is not to be sneezed at when we are considering machines costing about £1,000.

Turning now to small- and medium-sized mowers, 12in to 21in machines, the old arguments still go on, rotary versus cylinder mowers, and those with or without grass catchers. There are, too, the "hover" type versus the two wheeled machines and the wheeled rotary mowers versus those with a roller, which gives the "banded cut".

In the welter of competitive machines it is good to see Webbs coming back energetically with a new generation of mowers of their traditional excellence. Their 14in, 18in and 21in motor mowers, giving 79 cuts to the yard are excellent. For a small lawn their 12in Witch hand mower with eight blades is easy to push and gives a "bowling green" finish.

The "hover" or "air cushion" mower market now presents an almost embarrassing choice since some of the Flymo patents ran out several years ago. I found the new Flymo TL 12in petrol air cushion machine and their 11in Flymo XE electric machines, the latter with a grass catcher, fine for a small garden. There are, of course, hover machines cut-

ting up to 21in width.

Atco and Qualcast, of course, are fierce competitors of Flymo and it is well worth considering their ranges of both petrol and electric cylinder and hover machines.

I have not been much moved by the battle between those who advocate leaving the mowings to lie on the lawn and those who say we should pick them up either with a grass catcher or with a separate leaf sweeper, if my own preference has always been to collect the mowings except in hot dry weather.

Very competitive in price is the Qualcast "Concorde" electric range which includes, wheeled, rotary and hover machines. The "Suffolk Punch" mowers, also from Qualcast, from 12in to 17in and from £144 to £311, are excellent machines. To think that I bought my first powered mower, a 14in "Suffolk Punch" in 1953 for 29 guineas! How times change!

As in many other spheres Japanese competition is really hitting the home producers. The Honda machines are of good quality, easy to start and competitive as regards price. Honda's rotary machines do not have rollers, so no banded cut. If you wish, as many do, to buy British, try to compare Honda machines with those of, say, Mountfield, the pioneers of rotary mowers,

and look particularly at their M5 machine, which has now been upgraded from a 4 to a 5 hp motor.

Hayter, too, have a proud record in rotary mowers and the lawn and those who say we should pick them up either with a grass catcher or with a separate leaf sweeper, if my own preference has always been to collect the mowings except in hot dry weather.

In recent years we have seen a proliferation of lawn care machines, spiking and slitting machines and trimmers which cut grass in awkward corners, under bushes, around tree trunks or places where ordinary mowers cannot go. The trimmers, mains electric, battery or petrol engine-operated, are all efficient and really depends how much and what kind of work — light or heavy trimming — is to be done, which one you choose.

For a garden of reasonable size and fairly light trimming I would choose a machine with a rechargeable battery.

For spiking and aerating lawns there are the "auto-spike" tools, in various sizes, to attach to 12in to 24in machines, available from Bob Andrews, Sunningdale, Berkshire. These make light work of this heavy chore, so necessary for a perfect lawn.

The Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole

A finer shred of peel

● Warm the sugar for 20 to 30 minutes in a very cool oven before adding it to the fruit. This helps it to dissolve faster and improves the taste and colour of the marmalade.

● Make sure that the sugar dissolves completely before boiling for a set or it may crystallize later in the preserve.

● To test whether setting point has been reached, usually after 10 to 20 minutes of rapid boiling, drop a little of the marmalade on a cold plate. When it stiffens and forms a skin almost immediately it will set.

● Wash the fruit well to remove dirt and chemicals.

● Ensure that the jars, whether new or recycled, are spotlessly clean. Heat them before filling in a very cool oven (110°C/225°F, gas mark ¼).

● Simmer the peel until it is very tender before adding the sugar because it will not soften any more once the sugar is in.

Seville orange marmalade

Makes about 3.2 kg (7lbs)

900g (2 lbs) Seville oranges

2 lemons

2.25 litres (4 pints) water

1.8 kg (4 lbs) granulated or preserving sugar

Line a sieve with a square of handkerchief and set it over a bowl. Cut the fruit in halves, squeeze out the juice and strain it into the bowl. Use a teaspoon to scoop the pips and ragged pieces of pith into the sieve. Tie the muslin into a loose bag and put it in the preserving pan with the juice.

Cut the orange peel only into fine strips about 2.5 cm (1 in) long and add them to the pan with the water. Bring to the boil, reduce the heat and simmer gently until the peel is very tender and the liquid has reduced to about half its original volume. This usually takes at least two hours.

Lift the muslin bag out of the liquid and squeeze as much as possible of its pectin-rich juice back into the pan. Now add the warmed sugar and stir the mixture on a low heat until the sugar has dissolved completely. Raise the heat and boil the marmalade rapidly. After 10 minutes begin to test for setting, and repeat the test every minute or two until a set is reached. Remove the pan from the heat and skim off

any froth immediately. Allow the marmalade to cool a little, stir it well and pour it into warm jars.

Lemon and lime marmalade is especially good on very fresh dark rye bread. The recipe can, of course, be made with lemons only, and I have included it here for anyone who cannot find Seville oranges now, or wants to make marmalade after their short season which usually finishes at the end of this month.

Lemon and lime marmalade

Makes about 3.2 kg (7lbs)

450g (1lb) lemons

450g (1lb) limes

2.25 litres (4 pints) water

1.8kg (4lbs) granulated sugar

Line a sieve with a square of muslin or a well boiled handkerchief and set it over a bowl. Cut the fruit in halves, squeeze out the juice and strain it into the bowl. Use a teaspoon to scoop out the pips and as much as possible of the pith into the sieve. Tie the muslin in a loose bag and put it in the preserving pan with the juice.

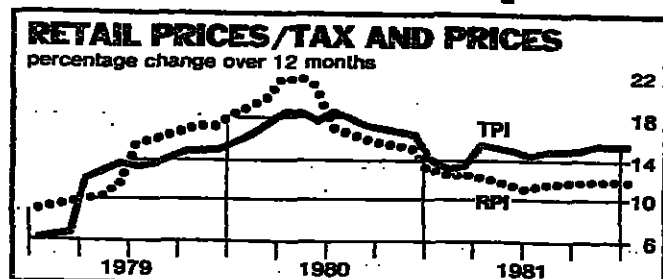
Cut the lemon and lime peel into very fine strips about 2.5cm (1in) long and add them to the pan with the water. Proceed exactly as for the Seville orange marmalade.

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BUSINESS NEWS

Index rises 15.6pc



The Government's tax and price index (TPI) has risen 15.6 per cent over the last year. This is the amount by which wages would have to increase to maintain the purchasing power. The TPI measures not only movements in prices (the retail price index rose 12 per cent in the last year) but changes in direct taxes as well. It reflects the fact that the Chancellor did not increase personal allowances in line with inflation in his last Budget, as well as the increase in employees' national insurance contributions.

Ronson still wants ACC

Mr Gerald Ronson said last night that his Heron Corporation was more determined than ever to gain control of Associated Communications Corporation amid reports that ACC directors, headed by Lord Grade, have reaffirmed their backing for rival bidder Mr Robert Holmes a Court, the Australian. Heron thought it had gone most of the way to convincing ACC directors it could meet objections to its bid. But yesterday the directors said they would stick with Mr Holmes a Court with their 60 per cent of the voting shares.

Pemex to raise \$2,000m

Pemex, the Mexican state oil corporation, is to raise \$2,000m from a group of banks. Half the amount will be used to consolidate short-term issues made last year. It is one of the biggest funding operations the Euromarket has seen.

EEC seeks hard line on Japan

The EEC Commission wants the community's trade dispute with Japan to be referred to a special panel under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The commission decided yesterday to propose the unprecedented step of invoking Article 23 of the GATT. The move, if approved by the EEC Council of Ministers, would represent a considerable toughening of the community's approach to its massive and growing trade imbalance with Japan. At the same time, the commission wants the EEC member states to offer to reduce national restrictions on imports of Japanese goods in return for the Japanese moderating their exports to Europe.

Fewer mortgages

Building society net receipts in January were the lowest since June 2, totalling £356m. This increase of £153m over the previous month was due to a fall in new mortgage lending, which fell to £1.1bn from £1.2bn in December. High mortgage rates, the icy weather and competition from the clearing banks cut the sum promised to home buyers to £685m, the smallest amount for two years. A total of 43,000 home loans were promised in January, against 47,000 in December and 53,000 in November.

Technology move

A new British company, Technology and Innovation Exchange, which brings together inventors of high technology products and financiers, is finalizing its plans to expand in the United States.

MARKET SUMMARY

Takeovers hold the stage

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 570.5 down 1.7. FT 100 65.04 down 0.30. FT All Share 327.11 down 1.62. Bargains 19,021.

Shares involved in takeovers and deals continued to be the centre of attention as the market ended the long, three-week account on a dull note with the FT index closing down 1.7 at 570.5.

After a hectic week, long-dated gilts ended 2 1/2 down with short dates 2 1/2 easier in steady two-way trading and relief at no new tax.

Textile and distribution group Inter-City Investments leapt from 19 1/2 to 33 1/2 after Carr Seabag picked up a 25.74 per cent stake from the directors and family interests at 10p per share on behalf of Metan Investment Establishment.

Mr Joseph Harris, chairman of Inter-City, said that Metan, a trading company, would be able to provide financial help for expansion and the company has been told that Metan would not increase its stake.

Among leading shares ICI closed unchanged at 348p, ahead of figures later this month, while other leading shares showed losses of between 2p and 6p. Imperial Group was an exception, up 2 1/2p on 87 1/2p, reflecting Thursday's figures.

Pleasurama rose 28p to 371p on news of the £4.6m Maxims casino acquisition while suggestions that there would be no increase in VAT on package tours closed a 19p boost to Horizon Travel at 352p.

First Castle Electronic accompanied news of a £2.5m

CURRENCIES

The dollar was firm ahead of the weekly US money supply figures.

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.8400 down 95 points. Index 91.8 unchanged. DM 2.3847 up 185 pts. FRF 11.1125.

Dollar Index 112.7 up 0.7. DM 2.3847 up 185 pts. Gold \$378.75 down \$6.06.

MONEY MARKETS

Treasury Bill rate rose from 13.57 to 13.78 per cent at the weekly tender. The Bank bought £501m of bills to relieve a £200m market shortage. Its dealing rates were unchanged.

Domestic rates: Base rates 14%. 3-month interbank 14 1/4%.

Euro-currency rates: 3 month dollar 16 1/4-16 1/2. 3 month DM 10 1/4-10 1/2. 3 month FRF 15 1/4-15 1/2.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Hongkong/Hang Seng Index 1,270.04 up 13.47. Tokyo/Nikkei Dow Jones Average 7,690.29 down 70.82.

COMMODITIES

A nearby supply tightness buoyed Robusta coffees which were further helped by positive chart readings. March coffee rose by 25c to £1,338.50 a tonne, while the May position fetched £1,317, an increase of £48. These are the highest levels for 18 months. Trading was brisk late in the day when sterling weakened against the dollar, adding more upward pressure to prices.

Copper was quiet and closed almost unchanged from Thursday despite Rudolf Wolff saying in its annual metal review that record price of £1,400 a tonne by the end of the year cannot be ruled out. Three months high grade copper closed at £895.50 a tonne.

Nickel fared better, however. Three months ended the day at £3,175 a tonne, the highest since last September. It had reached £3,200 during trading.

Co-op fears grow as merger fails

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

One of the biggest prospective mergers in the Co-op's history has been called off, scuttling a plan for a South East Co-operative Society, which would have become the second largest retailer in the movement.

Instead Woolwich-based Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society and South Suburban Co-operative Society, with headquarters in Croydon, will go their separate ways dogged by increasing financial problems.

There have been growing fears within the hard-pressed Co-op movement that unless these two societies merge for strength, either or both may eventually be driven to turn for help to the Manchester-based CRS, the biggest retailer

in the movement, historically has been a rescue service for societies in difficulties.

Royal Arsenal's chief executive, Mr Granville Lewis, in a formal notice announced that the merger had been called off by South Suburban that after six months of talks. Royal Arsenal was disappointed and regretted the decision, it was stated.

The attempt to construct a South East society, taking in much of South London, Berkshire, Surrey, Sussex and Kent, had already suffered a blow earlier last year when the Invicta Co-operative Society, also operating south of the Thames, pulled out of tripartite merger discussions.

But there was pressure on Royal Arsenal and South Suburban still to

join forces because of their escalating trading losses. South Suburban, with a turnover of more than £56m, had a trading loss before tax of £400,000 at the beginning of 1980 followed by an increased deficit of £1.8m at the beginning of 1981.

Royal Arsenal, already the third largest retailer in the Co-op movement with a turnover of more than £160m at the beginning of 1981 had a trading loss of £1.8m after a loss the previous year of £1.6m.

Both societies in recent years have resorted to realize assets such as property to bring them into surplus. Returns by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, the main supplier to the retail societies, have already indicated that in the first half of last year the Co-op's share of the

packaged grocery market has declined. Both Royal Arsenal and South Suburban are likely to have been hit in common with most of the retail societies.

It was after three years of mounting losses that the former London Co-operative Society threw in its lot with CRS at the beginning of last year.

A merger would have offered the chance of rationalization as well as providing greater financial muscle for developing more modern retail outlets. It is believed that South Suburban pulled out of the talks because it seemed unlikely that the necessary majority would be needed among society members would have been forthcoming.

Whitehall expect fall in inflation as rises slow

By Melvyn Westlake

Price inflation in Britain has now peaked and should slowly decline in the coming months. The year-on-year increase in prices was 12 per cent in January for the third consecutive month.

Price increases have been boosted by the recent exceptional food rise by nearly 8 per cent in January, and accounted for over a third of the 0.6 per cent increase in the retail price index last month.

There is now confidence in Whitehall that inflation is on a downward trend. If seasonal food is excluded, the rise in prices last month was the smallest for 17 months. But it has not been for the weather last month, inflation would have resumed the decline that was interrupted last summer by the fall in the value of the pound against the other currencies on the international exchanges.

The effect of this has been to put the Government's counter-inflation policy back by about a year. The Treasury is now predicting that price increases will be averaging about 10 per cent by the end of this year. But the outcome this year could still be influenced by the measures introduced by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, in his Budget in three weeks.

Public-sector price increases also reflect the generally better picture. Nationalised industry prices are now increasing at an annual rate of 10.9 per cent, compared with 11.1 per cent a month ago. This means that public sector prices are now rising more slowly than prices in general, unlike the situation in the later months of 1981 when nationalised industry price increases were one of the main factors contributing to general inflation.

The Department of Employment reported yesterday that fresh vegetables, milk and meat showed some of the strongest price increases last month. Rises were also reported for newspapers, beer and cigarettes. These increases were partially offset by the withdrawal of some supplementary rate increases for householders and owners of commercial premises, as well as falls in the prices of petrol and many items of clothing.

There are a number of promising indications that the underlying downward trend in inflation will now be resumed. Wholesale prices are now rising more slowly, and the rate of increase in industry's raw material and fuel costs has also turned down. More importantly, wage settlements are now running at a much lower level.

Upsurge in dollar knocks sterling

By John Whitmore

The dollar closed the week strongly on foreign exchange markets as dealers took up positions ahead of the weekly money supply figures.

It was also boosted by speculation that the Federal Reserve might choose the long holiday weekend to announce a rise in discount rate if the money supply figures are bad.

In European trading, the dollar quickly rose to DM2.3885 yesterday morning before easing back to close at DM2.3847, a net gain of 1.85 pence on the day and almost 4 pence on the week.

The pound also suffered from the dollar's strength, dipping to \$1.8330 at one stage. It closed a net 95 points down at \$1.8400.

The loss of almost 2 pence on the week takes the pound back down to the levels ruling late last October. However, sterling's value against a basket of major currencies remains firm.

With Eurodollar interest rates back above the 16 per cent level United Kingdom money markets have become increasingly cautious this week.

Most period rates have risen by about 1/4 per cent. At yesterday's weekly Treasury Bill tender the average rate of discount at which 91 day bills were allotted rose from 13.57 to 13.78 per cent.

The Bank of England, however, continues to help keep the level of interest rates reasonably steady through its dealing operations with the discount houses. Yesterday it gave £501m of assistance in response to a forecast liquidity shortage of £500m. Its dealing rates remained unchanged.

Concern over dollar interest rates saw government stocks and shares both drift lower. The FT 30-share index fell 1.7 to 570.5, making a fall on the week of 8.3.



The lion at MGM—Mr Kirk Kerkorian, the Las Vegas financier

Fade-out for the dream makers

By Ivor Davies, Hollywood, Feb 12

World industry is facing a hard time and Hollywood, despite its illusion of opulence and plenty, is suffering badly with the rest.

Despite the fact that traditionally during recessions and depressions, escapism and entertainment is at a premium, somehow this time Hollywood seems to be in the same boat as Sir Freddie Laker, John De Lorean and the Detroit car industry.

At MGM studios, where they have been dream making longer than anyone else, the harsh light of reality is beginning to penetrate even into the dark corners of the sound stages. This week what appeared to be a simple announcement of a change at the top at MGM/United Artists, the conglomerate formed by the merger of the two film companies last May, was just the tip of the iceberg.

What is happening is that Mr Kirk Kerkorian, the Vegas financier, MGM's principal stockholder with fifty-four per cent of the company, has brought in Mr Frank Rothman, an entertainment lawyer with one of America's most prestigious and powerful showbusiness law firms, — Whyman, Bantzer, Rothman Kuchel and Silbert — to ride herd on the creative heads of the studios.

Under the new structure both MGM chairman and chief executive officer Mr Norman Lear and impresario Jerry Perenchio, purchased Auco Embassy Pictures for \$25m.

A significant clue to the cash difficulties at MGM was visible recently when the studio appeared a mite too eager to claim the £15m insurance payoff for the movie Brainstorm which had shut down in November due to the death of its star Natalie Wood.

Lloyd's of London, however, insisted that the film be

completed, so that even if it should make money eventually the company will not see any of it for some time.

New man Rothman, like Kerkorian who put him there, a low key operator, has taken pains to give all the appearance of a smooth transition aimed at unifying MGM when stockholders officially approve the merger in the next few months.

Rothman, who says he took the job to capitalize on the "revolution in movie software" will concentrate on mining the explosive market in video cassettes and cable TV.

He has also been careful to try to play down talk of the studio being in financial difficulties, declaring that lenders "are not giving us any trouble".

MGM is putting on a happy face about its newest products, although one of them, Carnegay Roy, Based on John Steinbeck's novel, is already getting lukewarm reviews.

However, they did get off to a promising start this year with Alan Parker's Shoot The Moon, with Diane Keaton and Albert Finney, and there is optimism over the Julie Andrews musical Victor, and a new Stephen Spielberg picture, a horror film called Poltergeist.

The business of Hollywood is creating fantasies so its not surprising perhaps that for a long time even the people in charge of the balance sheets have had difficulty facing reality.

The cold wind of change is blowing studios away left and right, and this year could be the end of the dream for MGM. If the company's Lion is to be returned to the throated roar, the studio has to recapture the art of making films that people want to see.

LME acts to beat the tin squeeze

By Michael Prest

Officials of the London Metal Exchange have taken more steps to avert the squeeze in the tin market, which threatens to develop in the next fortnight. Dealers have been asked to give full details of their tin positions, and the LME committee has obtained assurances that physical tin will be made available.

Dealers said yesterday that they have been asked to prepare statements of their positions on the LME on February 17. The statements should be handed in two days later. Firms are also requested to give the size of their holdings of tin in warehouses or in transit on February 17.

Firms will not be asked to say when they acquired their holdings or give details of their sales and purchases of tin. Nevertheless, the information should enable the LME committee to identify any delivery problems. A similar survey last month revealed February 22 as the daily limit on the premium that could be charged for failure to meet delivery contracts would not interfere with price movements.

Senior Malaysian politicians have criticized the LME for tampering with the market. The problems which have stepped in from the presence of a heavy buyer or group of buyers, believed to be linked to tin producers.

Tin prices have risen to record heights and cash prices are higher than forward ones. Cash tin closed at £8,730 a tonne yesterday while three months metal was £7,855.

Shell loses £24m oil theft claim

By Drew Johnston

Shell International Petroleum yesterday lost its £24m insurance claim against Lloyd's underwriters over the theft of a cargo of oil carried by the scuttled supertanker Salem. The Appeal Court reversed a High Court ruling that Lloyd's should settle Shell's full claim.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said the cargo was not "taken at sea", and was not therefore covered by Shell's marine insurance policy. He described the theft as part of a fraud whose perpetrators had never been caught.

The Salem, a 214,000-ton ship formerly known as the South Sun, was scuttled off Senegal, West Africa, in January 1980. The court held that the insurers, represented in the case by Mr Antony Gibbs, a Lloyd's name, were liable only for 15,840 tons still on board when the tanker was scuttled. The value of this residue is estimated at £2.5m and was covered by a clause insuring against loss by "perils of the sea".

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14%
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BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crds	14%
C. Hoare & Co	14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
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TSB	14%
Williams & Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 up to £50,000 13 1/2% £50,000 and over

Researcher to concentrate on technology Sinclair signs computers deal with Timex

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Mr Clive Sinclair has given Timex Corporation an exclusive licence to use his technology and manufacture and market Sinclair personal computers in North America.

The deal proves that the 41-year-old entrepreneur and inventor meant what he said when he set up Sinclair Research in 1979: that he would concentrate on technological innovation rather than mass-marketing and manufacturing, learning from the mistakes of his previous consumer electronics ventures in the 1970s.

Worldwide sales of the ZX81 personal computer, which Sinclair Research launched last March, have just passed 300,000 making the £69 machine the best-selling computer in terms of volume. The company is already selling 15,000 units a month on the United States by mail order, Mr Sinclair said yesterday.

Timex's retailing strength in the United States with 170,000 outlets and half of the American market for watches — should boost Sinclair sales severalfold. Under the licensing agreement all personal computers that Timex sells in North America will bear both the



Clive Sinclair: learning from past mistakes

Sinclair and Timex names, and Sinclair will receive a five per cent royalty whether they are based on Sinclair technology or later developments by Timex.

Sinclair Research's own American subsidiary, based in Boston, will gradually give up mail order sales of the ZX81 this year, as the Timex operation gets under way, and will concentrate instead on launching the miniature

flat-screen television which the company expects to have ready by the end of 1982. The television, which will sell for £50, is not covered by the new contract.

Mr Sinclair maintains that his television represents a genuine innovation — unlike the pocket TV which Sony announced last month. Yesterday he called the £130 Japanese product "a pathetic joke".

Timex already assembles the ZX81 at its Dundee factory under a contract from Sinclair Research that is quite separate from the new licensing agreement.

Mr Sinclair said yesterday that his firm's turnover is running at £30m a year — against £4.65m in the first full financial year to March 31, 1981. In that year pre-tax profits were £1.12m — he refused to reveal current profitability except to say that it was very healthy.

Yet Sinclair Research directly employs only 35 people. About 500 jobs at Timex, Ferranti (which makes electronic chips for the ZX81) and other subcontractors depend on Sinclair.

Mr Sinclair intends the company, which is 95 per cent owned by himself, to remain lean and research-oriented because we have very thin management skills and very thick technological skills". He is to set up a fourth research laboratory, in Winchester, to develop semiconductor technology. The third research centre, in Exeter, is working on a battery-powered electric car which Mr Sinclair hopes to unveil in the first quarter of 1984.

Portfolio service

Investors with a minimum of £10,000 may be interested in Schroders' new Unit Trust Portfolio Management Service. It will structure personal assets into international portfolios which will be managed on a discretionary basis. Investors with more than £20,000 will receive a full monitoring service, including half-yearly reports and valuations, and will be charged a management fee every six months of 0.25% of the value of the portfolio.

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The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yld	P/E	Full Yield
124	100	98	ABT Hedges 10% CULS	124	+1	10.0	8.1	—	—
75	62	60	Airsprung Group	70	—	4.7	6.7	11.1	15.4
51	33	32	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3
28	187	185	Bardon Hill 10	204	—	9.7	4.8	9.9	12.1
104	77	76	Deborah Services	77	—	6.0	7.8	3.8	7.2
130	97	96	Frank Horsell	130	—	6.4	4.9	11.7	24.1
81	39	38	Frederick Parker	81	+1	1.7	2.1	35.2	—
78	46	45	George Blair	51	+1	—	—	—	—
102	93	92	IPC	96	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
105	100	99	Isis Conv Pref	105	—	15.7	15.0	—	—
113	94	93	Jackson Group	104	—	7.0	7.4	3.0	6.7
130	108	107	James Burrough	112	—	8.7	7.8	8.2	10.3
334	250	249	Robert Jenkins	254	—	31.3	12.3	3.5	9.0
59	51	50	Scrimous "AY"	55	—	5.3	9.5	8.6	8.0
222	164	163	Torday & Carlisle	164	—	10.7	6.5	5.3	9.8
15	10	9	Twinklond Ord	134	+4	—	—	—	—
80	66	65	Twinklond 15% ULTS	77	—	15.0	19.5	—	—
44	27	26	Unilock Holdings	27	—	3.0	11.1	4.8	8.2
103	75	74	Walter Alexander	73ad	-2	8.4	8.8	4.8	8.5
263	212	211	W. S. Yeates	224	+1	13.1	5.8	4.2	8.6

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

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FAMILY MONEY

Man from Hambro with a case for unit trusts

This week's news that Hambro Life has been given the nod by the Department of Trade to sell unit trusts will strike terror into the hearts, not to mention the pockets, of any household who has ever had a pushy unit trust salesman flexing his marketing muscles on the front doorstep.

The move has also divided the unit trust industry into two camps. Those like Save and Prosper, who will follow suit — perhaps because they cannot afford not to — and those who think it will be destructive to the image of an industry. They believe the industry has generally avoided the kind of bad publicity which has dogged the life insurance industry.

On the sales front the unit trust industry has been far more carefully regulated than its life insurance cousins. There can be no direct selling to investors.

The life insurance salesman, on the other hand is allowed to sell door-to-door — making the "cold call" — a most inappropriate term as the hot shot salesmen usually arrive just as you get into a nice warm bath.

Says Tim Miller, a director of the Kensington group of unit trusts: "We have sweated for years under a

tight set of rules and conventions. The insurance industry is relatively loosely regulated. I cannot see how any company will be able to police its sales force over unit trust sales."

The arrangements required by the Department of Trade are stringent. Only Hambro Life's top 800 salesmen will be able to sell unit trusts. The salesman must not initiate discussion about unit trusts. He must wait for the customer to ask.

There then has to be a follow up meeting requested by the customer and only on that second contact can a sale of units be made.

Hambro managing director Syd Lipworth says: "Our rules are stringent. Our controls are excellent. The investor will benefit from having a wider choice of products."

Others are more cynical. David Pope, managing director of Crescent Fund Managers says: "This drives a coach and horses through the unit trust rules. It opens the floodgates to all sorts of possible abuses. I am staggered that the Department of Trade thinks that a highly-motivated, highly-trained life insurance salesman will restrain himself from offering unit trusts to customers

along with his other products at the same time."

Professor Jim Gower at the Department of Trade must be surprised as well since the DOT's move seems to directly contradict the recommendations of his recent report *Review of Investor Protection*.

Discussing this with members of the life insurance industry provided an interesting insight into the art of sales.

"Well Professor Gower recommended that unit trusts could be sold in the same way as insurance," claims one party. Well, that was not wrong, but it was not what was intended. What Professor Gower actually said was: "If door-to-door sales of life policies should continue to be allowed the practice should be restricted to straightforward life policies and not permitted in the case of bonds and certainly not to be extended to sales of other securities."

Professor Gower does not seem to be in favour of anything being sold directly to the public. Paul Bateman, marketing director at Save and Prosper says: "Our insurance salesmen are to be allowed to sell units as from next month. We have cleared out arrangements with the Department of Trade. It

makes sense for our people to be able to sell both bonds and unit trusts."

Since the changes in the tax rules on unit trusts they have become more attractive than bonds in many cases. It's silly that a salesman can sell them a bond when really a unit trust would suit them better."

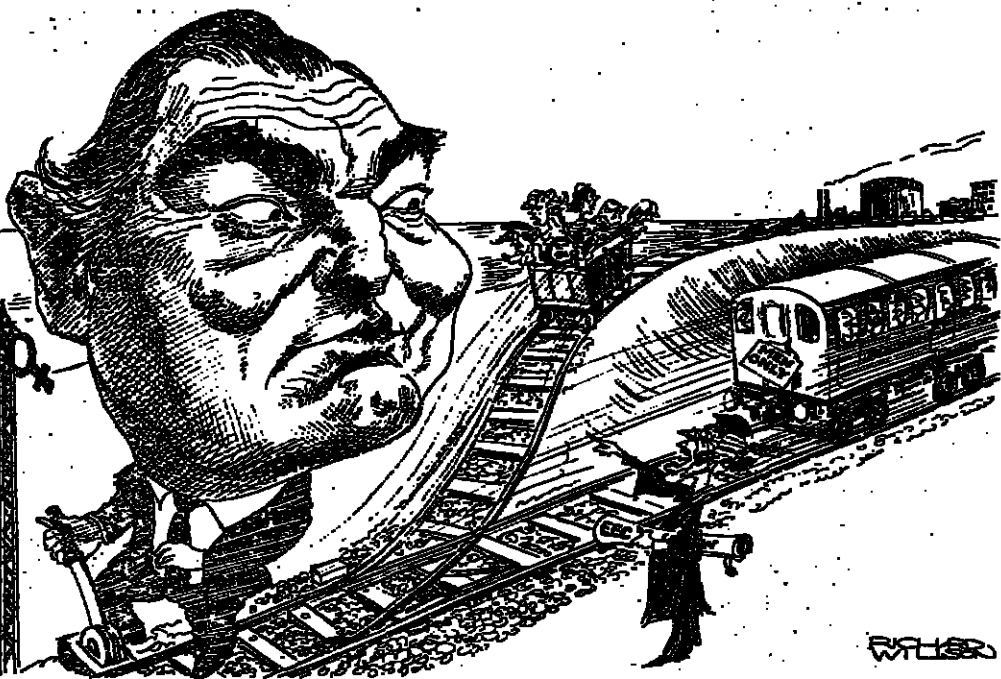
Admittedly the confused regulations about sales of investments are silly, but we must wait to see what form the changes, if they come in the wake of the Gower report, will take.

Many people were expecting them to be more stringent, not less. Paul Jennings of M&G says: "I think it is astonishing that the Department of Trade is letting this happen in the light of the Gower report. Personally I feel it is the wrong way to sell."

It is indeed difficult to see the distinction between a cold call and door-to-door selling and an unsolicited introduction and a follow up meeting.

Since so many of the life insurance groups jumping on the bandwagon believe that the rules as presently constituted are senseless it does not encourage much faith that they will be observed.

Margaret Drummond



Sir Peter sidetracked

Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, now has another reason for feeling downhearted this week. If he called up Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, they could commiserate. The reason is that the European Court has just ruled that British Rail to have been guilty of sex discrimination and in so doing, reversed a previous decision by Lord Denning, and, hopefully opened the door to equal treatment of the sexes in pension benefits.

Sir Peter should not, treat the decision as a defeat, but as an opportunity. The triumph of Mrs Eileen Garland, a BR accounts clerk, is a lesson to other parties engaged in a long-running dispute — a lesson that persistence pays.

Mrs Garland complained that when she retired, her perks would be less than for a male employee. After retirement, all British Rail workers can travel at 1/4 fare for ordinary journeys — and free for many of them, including all European trips. There was no quibble about that. But when the concession is extended to wives and dependent children of retired male employees, it is not given to husbands and dependent children of retired female employees.

Mrs Garland managed to persuade the Equal Opportunities Commission to back her case at an Industrial Tribunal — and lost. She appealed to the Employment Appeal Tribunal — and won. British Rail in turn appealed to the Court of Appeal and defeated Mrs Garland, who was refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Despite this seemingly final setback, she managed to persuade the Lords to hear the case, and they sent it to the European Court at Luxembourg for a preliminary ruling. Last Tuesday she heard that she had won. While the case has to go back to the Lords, there is little doubt that the conclusion of the case will be in her favour.

Much of the debate turned on whether the benefits were in connection with retirement. If they were, argued British Rail, the Sex Discrimination Act excluded matters relating to retirement, and it was not liable. The European Court decision confirms that European law gives new hope to both men and women who feel that unequal retirement ages discriminate against them, particularly where redundancy is involved. There is little doubt that Mrs Garland's persistence has begun a new era in the pursuit of women's rights in Britain.

other female employees, the decision is a landmark in discrimination law. In particular, it gives fresh hope to the family of Catherine Stockton, a doctor who worked in the Orkneys. When she died last December, aged 43, after a long and painful illness, it was revealed that the NHS superannuation Scheme which gives widows benefits to the survivors of male doctors, does not give equivalent widows' benefits to the families of female doctors. Mrs Garland's persistence gives the opportunity to Eric Stockton to claim that he is entitled to a widow's pension by right — and this latest decision means he has every chance of success.

The decision follows similar judgments in recent months against Lloyds Bank, Legal and General Assurance and the Prudential. It also gives new hope to both men and women who feel that unequal retirement ages discriminate against them, particularly where redundancy is involved. There is little doubt that Mrs Garland's persistence has begun a new era in the pursuit of women's rights in Britain.

Robin Ellison

Discrimination by health insurers is challenged

Jennifer Pinder is a self-employed dentist in her middle thirties. She is one of a growing number of self-supporting professional women working on equal terms with men who are questioning the insurance companies' practice of charging them more for permanent health cover.

A few weeks ago the mighty Prudential was forced by one woman customer to withdraw a permanent health policy after it was agreed in court that its policy of paying men higher benefits than women for the same premium infringed the Sex Discrimination Act. Unfortunately, the Prudential, along with the vast majority of insurance companies, still loads subscriptions against women by anything from a quarter to a half as much as they charge men.

Ms Pinder has a complicated two-tier permanent health policy. She is covered for up to £144 a week through the Dentists' Provident Society, which is a friendly society that covers the insurance needs of dentists exclusively.

The Dentists' Provident has a "top up" arrangement with the Friends' Provident for £50 a week. Under the DPS policy, she pays exactly the same for permanent health cover as a male colleague. But the Friends' Provident charges women 50 per cent more than men.

Ms Leslie Hubbard, secretary of the Dentists' Provident says: "We have always accepted female dentists on the same basis as men. In the early days there were few women in this field but the numbers are now growing quickly."

"Dental surgeons are highly motivated people who do not go off sick at the drop of a hat. We cannot of course, dictate to friends' Provident what it should do about premiums."

Ms Pinder has, over the years, complained to the insurance companies about the way they charge her more. She has received the stock response — women have worse health records, they take more time off work and are generally considered a poorer risk.

"They just quote a lot of actuarial statistics at me but looking around at the people I know in my profession, the women seem to take no more time off than the men," said Ms Pinder.

"In my practice there are both women and men. Two dentists I know have been off work for prolonged periods because of accident or sickness but the women have not. Women generally have fewer heart attacks, road accidents and a lower incidence of alcoholism and other related illnesses. Pregnancy is excluded from these policies anyway."

The sort of questions asked by Ms Pinder and many other women make insurance companies take cover behind their well-worn and sometimes outdated morbidity tables. But the insurance companies will also admit there may be plenty of non-medical reasons why women take more time off work than men. Carrying for sick children for instance.

There is also a feeling that because many women do boring jobs there is less incentive for them to work through minor ailments. As Ms Pinder points out, these latter reasons do not affect the women in her profession.

"Dentists are reasonably well paid and have nannies to look after their children," she says. All the women dentists I know are enthusiastic about their jobs. There is no evidence to show that within the same profession women are worse risks than men. But the insurance companies do not recognise this."

Insurance companies operate different rates for different types of employment. A steeplejacker for instance, would expect to pay more than a white collar worker. Jennifer Pinder wants to take legal action against the insurance companies to force them to demonstrate that women in her profession are a worse risk than men and so justify their higher premiums.

"As a dentist, I am not discriminated against at work but the insurance is an irritant because I am single and self-employed. I have to be insured against illness or accidents that would prevent me from working. I am paying £353 a year in permanent health policies, which have no tax relief. It is expensive and I am not sure why I should be paying more for it than my male colleagues."

Following the recent fall in interest rates, Crown Life has reduced the rate offered on its 5 year guaranteed income bond by 1/4 per cent to 11 per cent. However, applications received before February 12, subject to a maximum of £2.5m being received, will be met at the old rate of 11.75 per cent. This is a single premium endowment policy with a guaranteed cash bonus payable each year and represents sound investment value in current market conditions.

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Lure of the zero-coupon bond

The ink was barely dry on our last article about zero-coupon bonds (*The Times*, January 25) than learned readers were pointing out that these apparently attractive investments are fraught with tax problems. Further investigation indeed confirms that British private investors should be wary.

But first, the bonds themselves. A zero-coupon bond is simply one which carries no coupon. The borrower does not pay interest; instead the lender buys the bond at well below its face value. Discounts are currently about 75 per cent. The lender makes a profit on the difference between the purchase price and the redemption price paid by the borrower.

In times such as these when interest rates are very high — and there are widespread fears that they will go still higher — even prime borrowers may have to offer yields of 16 per cent or more to attract investors. The

alternative of offering what looks like a capital gain rather than income from interest is therefore attractive to corporate treasurers.

A few zero-coupon issues were offered last year, but the market has boomed since early January. Borrowers, mainly American corporations and utilities, have issued paper with a nominal value of \$5,000m, although the amount raised has been \$1,400m. At present seven zero coupon issues are available: two from General Electric and one each from Caterpillar, Tractor, Caz de France, R. J. Reynolds, Baker International and Sears Roebuck.

American corporations have dominated the market because under United States tax law they can set a notional interest rate on zero coupon bonds against income. This improves cash flow, an important consideration at the moment because many American companies

have borrowed heavily at high short-term rates. Leaving the tax question aside for the moment, investors enjoy two prime benefits. First, the return on a zero coupon bond held to maturity is known from the minute it is bought. The only drawback is the company's ability to pay in 10 years' time. Investors are therefore safest with high quality borrowers, such as those offering zero coupon bonds at present.

Secondly, zero coupon bonds can do better than straight bonds carrying a coupon. Dupont 14 1/2 per cent 1988, for example, yields 15.45 per cent if priced at 96, on the conventional assumption that each annual coupon is reinvested at 15.45 per cent. But if interest rates fall, so does the average annual yield to maturity. In the case of the 15.12 per cent offered by Dupont's recent zero coupon bond due in 1990 is more profitable.

But that, of course, depends on the tax treatment. So far many tax authorities around the world — perhaps a little surprised at the flood of issues — have simply said that interest is paid 14 days after the opening of the account, instead of at the end of the half-year.

Thereafter, half-yearly interest is made within a fortnight of January 31 and July 31. This ensures the interest is available much earlier to take advantage of sale bargains, holiday deposits and special discounts. It can, of course, be reinvested. The minimum sum on this account is £20,000 (£40,000 in a joint account). Accounts can be opened from the age of seven.

The Norwich Building Society's Early Bird Account at its fully paid-up rate for 9.75 per cent, which is equal to 13.93 per cent per annum to basic rate taxpayers. Since the interest is paid in advance, the real rate of interest is 10.25 per cent per annum (which is 14.64 per cent per annum gross). The interest is re-invested, naturally the return will be greater still.

This means that on, say, £1,000 invested on February 1, the account would pay a full six months interest of £48.75 within two weeks. The interest is paid by cheque, by direct credit to a bank account, or by transfer to another investment account with the society.

The rate will vary whenever there is a general change in the society's rates and an adjustment will then be made to the interest payment for the next half year. The only occasion when interest is not paid in advance is when the initial interest is under £20. It is then added to the interest for the first full half year period.

Whilst the Early Bird Account is not designed for frequent withdrawals, the society permits occasional ones "on demand". If a withdrawal coincides with the half-year end, it incurs no loss of interest. At other times, interest on the sum withdrawn will be reclaimed at a 10.25 per cent per annum levy.

Anticipating demand, the society has placed a limit on the issue. It is certainly likely to solve short-term cash flow as a £10,000 investment would pay almost £500 (actually £487.50) after only 14 days.

The Early Bird out to catch your interest

A novel account which pays investors in advance was launched this week by the Norwich Building Society. Its Early Bird Account calculates interest from the date of the initial deposit but the interest is paid 14 days after the opening of the account, instead of at the end of the half-year.

Thereafter, half-yearly interest is made within a fortnight of January 31 and July 31. This ensures the interest is available much earlier to take advantage of sale bargains, holiday deposits and special discounts. It can, of course, be reinvested. The minimum sum on this account is £20,000 (£40,000 in a joint account). Accounts can be opened from the age of seven.

The Norwich Building Society's Early Bird Account at its fully paid-up rate for 9.75 per cent, which is equal to 13.93 per cent per annum to basic rate taxpayers. Since the interest is paid in advance, the real rate of interest is 10.25 per cent per annum (which is 14.64 per cent per annum gross). The interest is re-invested, naturally the return will be greater still.

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Mike Prest

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Covered

Ms Pinder has a complicated two-tier permanent health policy. She is covered for up to £144 a week through the Dentists' Provident Society, which is a friendly society that covers the insurance needs of dentists exclusively.

The Dentists' Provident has a "top up" arrangement with the Friends' Provident for £50 a week. Under the DPS policy, she pays exactly the same for permanent health cover as a male colleague. But the Friends' Provident charges women 50 per cent more than men.

Ms Leslie Hubbard, secretary of the Dentists' Provident says: "We have always accepted female dentists on the same basis as men. In the early days there were few women in this field but the numbers are now growing quickly."

"Dental surgeons are highly motivated people who do not go off sick at the drop of a hat. We cannot of course, dictate to friends' Provident what it should do about premiums."

Ms Pinder has, over the years, complained to the insurance companies about the way they charge her more. She has received the stock response — women have worse health records, they take more time off work and are generally considered a poorer risk.

"They just quote a lot of actuarial statistics at me but looking around at the people I know in my profession, the women seem to take no more time off than the men," said Ms Pinder.

"In my practice there are both women and men. Two dentists I know have been off work for prolonged periods because of accident or sickness but the women have not. Women generally have fewer heart attacks, road accidents and a lower incidence of alcoholism and other related illnesses. Pregnancy is excluded from these policies anyway."

The sort of questions asked by Ms Pinder and many other women make insurance companies take cover behind their well-worn and sometimes outdated morbidity tables. But the insurance companies will also admit there may be plenty of non-medical reasons why women take more time off work than men. Carrying for sick children for instance.

There is also a feeling that because many women do boring jobs there is less incentive for them to work through minor ailments. As Ms Pinder points out, these latter reasons do not affect the women in her profession.

"Dentists are reasonably well paid and have nannies to look after their children," she says. All the women dentists I know are enthusiastic about their jobs. There is no evidence to show that within the same profession women are worse risks than men. But the insurance companies do not recognise this."

Insurance companies operate different rates for different types of employment. A steeplejacker for instance, would expect to pay more than a white collar worker. Jennifer Pinder wants to take legal action against the insurance companies to force them to demonstrate that women in her profession are a worse risk than men and so justify their higher premiums.

"As a dentist, I am not discriminated against at work but the insurance is an irritant because I am single and self-employed. I have to be insured against illness or accidents that would prevent me from working. I am paying £353 a year in permanent health policies, which have no tax relief. It is expensive and I am not sure why I should be paying more for it than my male colleagues."

Following the recent fall in interest rates, Crown Life has reduced the rate offered on its 5 year guaranteed income bond by 1/4 per cent to 11 per cent. However, applications received before February 12, subject to a maximum of £2.5m being received, will be met at the old rate of 11.75 per cent. This is a single premium endowment policy with a guaranteed cash bonus payable each year and represents sound investment value in current market conditions.

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*F.T. Ordinary Index is the Financial Times Ordinary Index. Inflation is the Consumer Price Index. Figures are as at 31st December 1981.

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T13/2

Tax information is free

Tax is a complicated subject which most people prefer to ignore. But it is also a problem which gets worse the longer you leave your affairs to ferment, and ignorance of tax law is no defence.

Most large firms of accountants produce booklets of varying degrees of readability, designed to help their clients with a basic understanding of tax problems. Almost all firms will send you copies of their booklets,

and very useful they are. Accountants Peat Marwick Mitchell for example produce an excellent range of booklets, all available free on request from any of the firm's offices.

A full list of publications is available on request and the booklets can be obtained by post from The Library, Professional Practice Department, Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co, 1 Puddle Dock Buildings, London EC4V 3PD.

Reduced rate

Save and Prosper has reduced the rate on its self-employed pension loan scheme for house buyers from 3 per cent above base rate to 2 per cent above base rate. The main advantage in a pension-linked policy is that contributions to the scheme attract top rate tax relief.

This reduction increases the attractiveness of the scheme particularly for higher rate taxpayers for whom the scheme not only repays the mortgage at the end of the term but also provides a tax free cash bonus and a pension for life — and all for just a little more than the cost of a conventional repayment mortgage.

FAMILY MONEY MARKET

Banks
Current account — no interest paid. Deposit accounts — Barclays 12 per cent Midland, Lloyds and Natwest 11 1/2 per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. For sums of £10,000 or more rate fixed for the term. Fixed-term deposits — 1 month 14 per cent, 3 and 6 months, 13 1/2 per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks may differ.

Money funds
Simco 7-day fund, 14.22 per cent; UDI Average Rate Deposit Fund, 15 per cent; Tyndall 7-day fund, 14.25 per cent; Simco dollar fund, 14.68 per cent; Interest paid without deduction of tax. Further details from Simco (01-236 0233), Tyndall (0272-732241). UDI (scheme now closed to new investment).

National Savings Bank
Ordinary accounts — interest 5 per cent, first £70 of interest tax free. Investment Account — 15 per cent, interest paid without deduction of tax, one month's notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £200,000. "Reducing 15 per cent on 1st March."

National Savings Index-linked certificates
Maximum investment £5,000, return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail prices index. 4 per cent bonus if held full five years to maturity. Cash value of £100 certificates purchased in March 1977, £184.17 including 4 per cent bonus.

National Savings certificates — 23rd issue
Return totally free of all taxes, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five year term of 10.5 per cent, maximum investment £5,000.

Building societies
Ordinary share accounts — 9.75 per cent. Term shares — 1 to 5 years, between 0.5 pc and 2 pc over the BSA recommended ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes — 1.25 pc over BSA recommended ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax, not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

Local authority yearling bonds
12-month fixed rate investments, interest 14 1/2 pc basic rate tax deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers). Minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

Local authority town hall bonds
Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). Best offers: 1 year, Kingston Upon Hull 13 1/2 pc; 2 years, Kirkcaldy 14 1/2 pc; 3 years, Barnsley 14 1/2 pc; 4-5

years, Knowsley 14 1/2 pc; 6-7 years Hereford and Worcester 15 pc; 8 years Knowsley 14 1/2 pc; 9-10 years Reading 14 1/2 pc.

Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance Loans Bureau (01-828 7855, after 3 pm). See also on Prestel no 24808.

Finance for industry
Fixed-term, fixed-rate investments of between 3 and 10 years. Interest paid half-yearly without deduction of tax: 3-4 years, 13 1/2 pc; 5-6 years, 13 1/2 pc; 7 years, 13 1/2 pc; 8-9 years, 14 pc; 10 years, 14 1/2 pc. Further information from FFI 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 (01-828 782).

Finance house deposits (UDT)
Fixed-term, fixed-rate deposits, interest paid without deduction of tax. For sums of between £5,000 and £50,000: 6 months, 14 pc; 1 year, 14 1/2 pc; 2 years, 14 1/2 pc.

Foreign currency deposits*
Interest paid without deduction of tax.

	1 day	7-days notice
US dollar	13% p.a.	13 1/2% p.a.
Yen (2 days)	2 1/2% p.a.	2 1/2% p.a.
French Franc	10 1/2% p.a.	11 1/2% p.a.
Swiss Franc	11 1/2% p.a.	12 1/2% p.a.

*Rates quoted by Midland Bank — other banks may differ.

Goulding is not the Ayr crowd's favourite

Skiing

Garmisch-Partenkirchen,
Germany, Feb 12. —


at Schladming. The 10 best from the three practice were filled almost entirely by Austrians and Swiss with

68 points and Gerry Swerdlow of Canada, a downhill gold medalist and winner at the world championships.

part also had to be put back
November 1 because of
exercises and then the
International Yacht Racing

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anyway...

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continued on page 22

Play it cool tomorrow.

Flowntree Mackintosh

Television and radio: Saturday and Sunday

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1		BBC 2		ITV/LONDON		Radio 4		Radio 3		Radio 2		World Service	
<p>6.25 Open University: until 8.05, and then from 8.30 until 8.55. 9.05 <i>Swiss Under-18s</i> (r). 9.30 <i>Swiss</i>: the guests are Lulu and Richard Stilwell. 12.12 <i>Weather</i>. 12.15 <i>Grandstand</i>: The Men's Downhill, from Garmisch; 1.10 <i>Boxing</i>: Highlights from Royal Albert Hall fights earlier this week. 1.20 <i>Racing</i>: from Newbury. 1.40 <i>World Bobsleigh Championships</i>: the Four-Man Bob, from St Moritz. 1.50 <i>Racing</i>: from Newbury. 2.10 <i>World Bobsleigh Championships</i>: 2.30 <i>Racing</i> from Newbury (Schweizer's Gold Trophy Handicap (Hurdle); 2.50 <i>International Hockey</i>: Rank Xerox Indoor Home International Championship; 3.00 <i>Racing</i>: Leopardstown and Newbury. 3.20 <i>Hockey</i> (continued); 3.45 <i>Half-time scores</i>.</p>		<p>7.40 Open University (ends 1.55). Subjects include Imagery and Imagism; Welfare and Politics; Health Choices; Mr Galileo was Correct; Paris — La Belle Époque; and, A Question of Colour. 2.25 <i>Film</i>: <i>Liabon</i> (1959). Thriller, directed by, and starring, Ray Milland. He plays the smuggler who is hired to free an American industrialist (Percy Marmont), held prisoner behind the Iron Curtain. Also starring Claude Rains; 3.50 <i>The Sky at Night</i>: New light is thrown on Venus (r). New light is thrown on Venus (r).</p>		<p>8.35 <i>Sesame Street</i>: with The Muppets; 9.35 <i>Space 1999</i>: Space thriller series, with Martin Landau (r). 10.30 <i>Tenues</i>: a noisy concoction for children and some parents; 12.15 <i>World of Sport</i>. The line-up is: 12.20 On the Ball; 12.45 <i>World Cup Skiing</i>; 1.00 <i>Women's Cricket</i>: All eyes on Steve Poddaroli; 1.00 <i>Women's Cricket</i>: Australia v England in the third World Cup Final. From Christchurch, New Zealand; 1.15 <i>News</i>; 1.20 <i>The TV Six</i>. We see from April, the 8.00, 2.00 and 2.30, and from Caterick, the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45. 3.00 <i>Cross</i>: Unipart Winterminton Rally, at Hatfield, near Southend. 3.20 <i>Tennis</i>. Michael Tomlinson's final between John McEnroe and Ivan Lendl. 3.45 <i>Half-time results</i>.</p>		<p>6.25 Shipping Forecast. 6.32 <i>Farming Today</i>. 6.50 <i>News</i>. 6.55 <i>Weather and Programme News</i>. 7.00 <i>News</i>. 7.10 <i>Today's Papers</i>. 7.15 <i>On Your Farm</i>. 7.45 <i>News</i>. 8.10 <i>Today's Papers</i>. 8.15 <i>Sport on 4</i>. 8.20 <i>Yesterday in Parliament</i>. 8.30 <i>News</i>. 8.35 <i>Breakaway</i>. 8.50 <i>News</i>. 9.00 <i>News</i>. 9.05 <i>Westminster</i>. John Harrison discusses the proposed constitution of the House of Lords. 9.15 <i>News</i>. 9.20 <i>News</i>. 9.25 <i>News</i>. 9.30 <i>News</i>. 9.35 <i>News</i>. 9.40 <i>News</i>. 9.45 <i>News</i>. 9.50 <i>News</i>. 9.55 <i>News</i>. 10.00 <i>News</i>. 10.05 <i>News</i>. 10.10 <i>News</i>. 10.15 <i>News</i>. 10.20 <i>News</i>. 10.25 <i>News</i>. 10.30 <i>News</i>. 10.35 <i>News</i>. 10.40 <i>News</i>. 10.45 <i>News</i>. 10.50 <i>News</i>. 10.55 <i>News</i>. 11.00 <i>News</i>. 11.05 <i>News</i>. 11.10 <i>News</i>. 11.15 <i>News</i>. 11.20 <i>News</i>. 11.25 <i>News</i>. 11.30 <i>News</i>. 11.35 <i>News</i>. 11.40 <i>News</i>. 11.45 <i>News</i>. 11.50 <i>News</i>. 11.55 <i>News</i>. 12.00 <i>News</i>. 12.05 <i>News</i>. 12.10 <i>News</i>. 12.15 <i>News</i>. 12.20 <i>News</i>. 12.25 <i>News</i>. 12.30 <i>News</i>. 12.35 <i>News</i>. 12.40 <i>News</i>. 12.45 <i>News</i>. 12.50 <i>News</i>. 12.55 <i>News</i>. 1.00 <i>News</i>. 1.05 <i>News</i>. 1.10 <i>News</i>. 1.15 <i>News</i>. 1.20 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